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GENERAL WOOD'S PROMINENCE A BAR TO ADVANCEMENT

General Pershing's Recommendations Make President Wilson Face Affair That He Should Not Have Been Brought Into

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because of the publicity that has been given to the assignment of General Wood to the Department of the West on the eve of his intended departure for France in command of the eighty-ninth division, which he organized and trained, and because of the vain speculation throughout the country resulting from this incident, friends of the Administration feel that the President has an extremely difficult situation to handle, for it is one fraught with angles that extend to many parts of the army organization.

The President is plainly embarrassed by the situation created by General Pershing's omission of the name of General Wood from the list of division commanders. To those familiar with the affair, it is obvious that General Pershing knew the position the President would be placed in by the recommendations sent from France, and now the President has to face the settlement of an affair that should never have been brought to him.

It is now understood that General Wood will be given a command that will be quite satisfactory to him under all circumstances, but whether that command will be over an expedition to Italy or over a training division does not yet appear.

In the absence of any explanation from the White House or the War Department, any public mention of the Wood case has necessarily been speculation, and therefore worse than futile and unsatisfactory. But to tell the truth about this assignment, involves plain speaking and a measure of candor not usually allowed the recorder of daily events.

It is a matter of public record that when General Pershing was given command of the forces in France from this country he was assured a free hand. The fact is well understood among General Staff officers that the list of major-generals who are to command divisions sent to France was prepared by General Pershing. The name of General Wood does not appear on this list. The difficulty confronting the White House and War Department thus becomes manifest. General Wood's name cannot be placed on the list without depriving General Pershing of that free hand he has been promised. From a source quite reliable, this bureau is informed that the problem probably will be solved by assigning General Wood to an active command, possibly to an expedition that may be organized in the future for service in Italy. The problem of the general's disposal was discussed by him and the President on Tuesday evening, but no explanation of the conference has been given out.

To give a satisfactory explanation of the reason why General Wood's name does not appear on General Pershing's list involves the laying open of an extraordinary situation, and it must be stated plainly, and with no disrespect for the General in command of the United States forces in France. In other words, the truth must be told or nothing must be said at all. General Wood was the ranking major-general of the army, and as some members of the General Staff understood the situation, through no fault of his own he was better known both in England and France than any other United States army officer when this country entered the war. From this very fact has arisen the difficulty in which the Administration is placed, and which also has deprived him of the soldier's privilege of being where the activities are most vital. As the world knows, General Pershing, in the Roosevelt administration a Lieutenant-Colonel and suddenly advanced to a Brigadier Generalship, was sent into Mexico over the head of General Funston, and later was sent to France, where he was unknown, at least comparatively so. In the course of time Major-General Wood, who had been till a few months before his senior in every respect, and who was known to the British and French military authorities for what he had accomplished in the cleaning up of Cuba, came along on an inspection duty. Then arose the situation that caused trouble. General Pershing was consulted officially by the high officers both of England and France, but men like Pétain and members of the British Government sought out General Wood, and he was their guest on numerous occasions at luncheons when his advice was sought.

So that as the friends of both General Pershing and General Wood understand the situation now, a condition embarrassing to both has arisen. General Pershing cannot afford to sacrifice the dignity of his rank as a General by having an officer subordinate to him at the head of a division, received into councils he himself cannot enter, and consulted on intimate terms to which he is a stranger. On the other hand, here is the ranking major-general of the army who is deprived of the privilege of serving his country in France simply because of his fame.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Harris and Ewing from Paul Thompson

General Leonard Wood

PRISONER EXCHANGE ISSUE DISCUSSED

Question Raised in British Parliament—Mr. Bonar Law Announces Negotiations With Germans Entered Into

SUFFRAGE ISSUE IN THE SENATE

Efforts Being Made in Washington to Bring Question to Vote—Amendment Supporters Unlikely to Yield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The question of the exchange of prisoners figured prominently in the debate in both houses, yesterday. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the government had already entered into negotiations for exchange on lines similar to those of the Franco-German agreement, intimating that the case of civilian as well as military prisoners would be considered, and that the range of discussion would be wide.

In the House of Lords a set debate opened with a speech by Lord Devonport, who inquired why the government was unacquainted with the initiation and progress of the Franco-German negotiations, and what policy it proposed to pursue in coming negotiations.

Lord Newton repeated Mr. Bonar Law's announcement of impending negotiations, explaining that the German Government had already proposed a meeting at The Hague to discuss matters of acute difficulty which had arisen, and the government was taking advantage of this to intimate its readiness to discuss the questions on condition wide scheme of exchange was included. Delegates would be appointed by the War Cabinet.

Lord Newton deprecated any implication that British prisoners had been placed in a worse position than others owing to the callousness or incapacity of the government or War Office, adding that although, undoubtedly, there had been most brutal discrimination against them, he believed they were, at present, less badly treated than prisoners of any other nationality.

Lord Newton repeated that the French agreement was a complete surprise to the government although not to himself as he had always felt one of the Allies might be compelled by force of opinion to make a wide exchange, but he questioned if the War Office in any country favored such exchange.

Earl Curzon subsequently stated that if the Cabinet had ever decided against Lord Newton, it was on the advice of military advisers, based on military considerations. In France the government had entered into recent arrangements with the Germans, knowing its military advisers would have strongly opposed the step had they known it was contemplated. Now the British were prepared to follow the French Government's example, but no one must imagine the military advisers of any of the Allies were convinced to that view.

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London Reuter's Agency learns that the British and German Government have expressed to the Dutch Government their readiness shortly to send delegates to The Hague to discuss an exchange of prisoners of war, but points to be discussed are still subject to consultation between The Hague and the governments concerned.

A vote to provide for the expenses of the Ministry of Pensions, to which the House of Commons eventually agreed, yesterday gave Mr. Hodge an opportunity of reviewing the work of his department. The number of men who had received pensions up to the end of April was 341,025, he said, and the average weekly addition to the list was 15,000. The ministry was now training thousands of men and trying to provide for the expenses of the Ministry of Pensions, to which the House of Commons eventually agreed, yesterday gave Mr. Hodge an opportunity of reviewing the work of his department. The number of men who had received pensions up to the end of April was 341,025, he said, and the average weekly addition to the list was 15,000. The ministry was now

states where women vote; they are firm believers in woman suffrage, but they have categorically stated that they will vote "no" when the amendment comes up before the Senate. They deny that their position is in any way illogical or inconsistent. Believing as they do in state rights on questions affecting the electorate, they declare they are opposed to the enactment of a measure which, when ratified by 36 states, would compel its adoption by 12 others, which did not necessarily believe in it. Their position may or may not be tenable, but it is believed that they will recede from the position they have taken.

The alleged failure of the women of New York to register in the expected numbers has been made much of by the opponents of the amendment in Washington. It has not been shown, however, by any figures published so far that the women of New York have been lukewarm about registration. Even if the figures should turn out to be small, it is contended that there was no great issue at stake in New York State and that under similar circumstances a comparatively small number of the eligible male voters register. For this reason what the women did not do in a given instance in the State of New York will have little bearing on the fate of the suffrage amendment.

Many of the employees in the large industrial plants of Marlboro, Clinton, Leominster and Fitchburg are immigrants from Northwestern Russia, and at the outbreak of the war were ardent supporters of the Russian cause against Germany. Quite a number of Finns returned to Russia in order to enter the army, while a few volunteered for service in France.

With the outbreak of the revolution in Russia and the collapse of the opposition to Germany on the eastern front a marked change was noticed in the attitude of the Finns. Instead of being strongly in favor of victory over Germany, many of them apparently became apathetic regarding the outcome of the war, and it was while in this stage the I. W. W. entered the field and began a propaganda of disquiet.

The federal officials do not claim that the activities of the I. W. W. were actually in favor of Germany, but they do maintain that every effort was made to persuade the Finns to strike, or at least hamper the work in which they were engaged. Leaders of the I. W. W. from other parts of the United States began to arrive in Fitchburg and Marlboro, and at meetings, especially those on Sundays, the speeches of the visitors bordered strongly on the unpatriotic.

It was not long before the nature of the speeches at these became known to the federal officials and investigations were at once instituted. It was found that many of the local leaders who a year or two before were known to be outspoken in denouncing Germany, were advocating opposition to the draft in the United States, and endeavoring to persuade many of the Finns who had taken out their first naturalization papers to withdraw their applications for citizenship in that country.

The activities of the I. W. W. were becoming more and more marked and were apparently extending beyond the bounds of public addresses, when the federal officials appeared and made three arrests in Fitchburg and overtook three other I. W. W. leaders as they were speeding out of the State in an automobile. In making the arrests in Fitchburg the federal officers seized a quantity of arms and ammunition at the home of one of the I. W. W. leaders.

Another note to the British Government, after expressing the most friendly sentiments regarding the British people, requests the abandonment of compulsory recruiting of Russian citizens in Great Britain as being entirely inadmissible and unacceptable from the standpoint of the Soviet Republic's axioms and its political position of strict neutrality in the world war.

Meanwhile, the German Government, through Count von Mirbach, has proposed an immediate meeting in Berlin of a commission to establish a modus vivendi as to the provisions of the Brest-Litovsk treaty and the Soviet Government's anti-capitalistic economic policy, while another commission meets in Moscow to discuss Russo-German commercial relations and the employment of German capital to increase Russian productivity.

Alfred Intervention Opposed

MOSCOW, Russia (May 25)—(By the Associated Press)—The press discusses the suggestion of allied intervention in Russia. Bourgeois as well as Bolshevik newspapers are unanimous in expressing opposition. They say the occupation of part of Siberia would not be disadvantageous for the Germans and might turn out badly for British raids on that town.

The Svoboda Rossii, a Constitutional Democratic newspaper, says intervention is undesirable and that foreign assistance for Russia in this form would run counter to the normal national sense.

The Zarava Rossii, also Constitutional Democratic, says in discussing the military agreement concluded between Japan and China, "It would be shortsighted not to perceive there are new dangers for us, and it would be failing

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OFFICIALS STOP FINN MOVEMENT

United States Authorities Believe They Have Ended Development of Disloyal Propaganda by Fitchburg Raid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—In the wholesale arrest of members of the I. W. W. in and about Fitchburg, Mass., all of whom are either Finns or speak the Finnish language, officials of the United States Government believe that they have stopped an unpatriotic propaganda which might have become a menace to the war activities of the country.

Many of the employees in the large industrial plants of Marlboro, Clinton, Leominster and Fitchburg are immigrants from Northwestern Russia, and at the outbreak of the war were ardent supporters of the Russian cause against Germany. Quite a number of Finns returned to Russia in order to enter the army, while a few volunteered for service in France.

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RELIEF WORKERS ARRIVE IN PARIS

BOSTON, Mass.—Announcement is made by the Christian Science War Relief and Camp Welfare Committee of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, of the arrival in Paris of a party of ten relief workers, sent to France from the headquarters of the Church in Boston. These representatives will be located in various parts of France to extend the War Relief work carried on through Christian Scientists in France since the beginning of hostilities.

Funds for this purpose have been contributed by Christian Scientists throughout the world, and have been used to relieve suffering due to the war among the families in France and other countries affected.

This aid has not been confined to Christian Scientists, but has been extended to all worthy of help.

The members of the party just sent to France are all experienced in the War Relief and Camp Welfare activities carried on by Christian Scientists in the United States since its entrance into the European war, and this experience will add greatly to the efficient administration of the funds in the stricken districts.

VON BERNSTORFF'S DEGREE ANNULLED

Brown University President at Commencement Exercises Announces Action With Regard to Former Ambassador

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, conferred nine honorary degrees at the commencement exercises Wednesday, and made the following formal announcement in behalf of the board of fellows of the university:

"Voted, That the action of the board of fellows in 1910, conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, be annulled, because while he was Ambassador of the Imperial German Government to the United States and while the nations were still at peace, he was guilty of conduct dishonorable alike to a gentleman and a diplomat."

And the vote carried with it a provision that Bernstorff's name "be stricken from the list of honorary alumni and omitted from future publications of the university."

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator; William A. Nelson, president of Smith College; and Elon House Brown, lawyer, New York. Other honorary degrees were announced as follows:

Doctor of letters, Charles L. Nichols, Worcester, Mass.

Doctor of divinity, the Rev. Taylor, Chengtu, West China; the Rev. Edward Holyoke, Providence, R. I.

Master of arts, Inman E. Page, president of the Agricultural and Normal University, Langston, Okla.; William A. Viall, manufacturer, Providence; Miss Mary S. Gardner, superintendent of the Providence District Nursing Association.

bombardment of Paris by a German long-range gun was resumed yesterday. Press reports state that recent shells are of a larger caliber than formerly, being 24 millimeters in diameter, instead of 21.

Wednesday—The material damage caused by the long-range bombardment of Paris, which recommenced on Tuesday morning, is slight. Its renewal, coinciding with the development of the German offensive, was expected by the French authorities, who are taking measures to locate and destroy the German gun.

Outlook in France Improves

PARIS, France (Thursday) — "The German flood will soon be dammed," says a semi-official note issued today, summarizing the situation between Rheims and Soissons.

The note says:

"The Germans again progressed yesterday, but while, on one hand, they failed to pierce our lines, on the other it is comforting to observe that their march was slackened considerably by the arrival of our reserves."

"As these come into play the balance will gradually be restored and soon the German flood will be dammed."

The French command retains undiminished confidence, based as it is, on the power of our resources and the incomparable valor of our soldiers."

Kaiser's Message to Empress

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday) — Emperor William, who is on the field of battle south of Laon, on the Aisne front, has sent the following telegram to the Empress at Potsdam: "Wilhelm has today attacked the British and French on the Chemin des Dames. The strongly consolidated height, after being subjected to mighty artillery fire, has been stormed by our glorious infantry. We have crossed the Aisne and are approaching the Vesle. Fritz, with the first guards infantry division, was one of the first to reach the Aisne."

The twenty-eighth division has also again distinguished itself. The British and French were completely surprised. Our losses are small. Tomorrow we shall make further progress.

"God has granted us a splendid victory and will help further. Greetings.

French Morale Admirable

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — M. Clemenceau, returning from the front tonight, declared that the morale of the French soldiers, as they march singing to the battle front, is admirable and magnificent. During the trip the Premier, with his usual fearlessness, went near the front lines.

General Pershing's Official Report

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The official report from General Pershing issued on Wednesday evening by the War Department was as follows:

"In the Cantigny salient we have consolidated our positions in spite of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. Renewed counter-attacks broke down under our fire."

"In Lorraine we repulsed three raids during the night, taking several prisoners and killing a number of the enemy. There and in the Woerthe the artillery of both sides has been continuously active."

"It is established that on May 27, our aviators shot two hostile machines, instead of one, as reported."

New Offensive Surveyed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Opinions and reports differ as to whether the German assault upon the Chemin des Dames was originally intended as the main offensive action, but whatever may have been the German original intention, reports from the front indicate that the operation has now developed into one of the first magnitude and it remains to be seen how far the initial success of the Germans will be extended.

Reports show there has been no new development in Germany's method of attack. The conditions on the Aisne were very similar to those on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front in the later days of March. There has been the same secret troop concentration within German territory, the same rushing of masses of effectives to the front under the cover of darkness. There has been the same ruthless disregard for life, a feature which the retreating Allies, according to reports, have taken full advantage of. The German losses again being described as heavy.

It is computed from numerous reports that the attacking forces outnumbered the allied front line defenders by four or five to one, and it is gathered that after the first onslaught the allied command, perceiving the strength of the attack, decided immediately to commence the withdrawal, and although the ground given up has many memories of valorous allied efforts, it was decided to retire rather than sacrifice valuable effectives for the sake of territorial considerations.

It is known that the allied reserves should now begin to make their presence felt and the latest reports indicate that the worst phase of the German offensive has spent itself and the situation should improve. From the allied point of view the fact remains that the Germans have embarked upon a large scale operation and must, therefore, be making a further heavy use of reserves. They now have three important salients on their front and the drain upon their effectives and matériel must be considerable.

British Aerial Operations

LONDON, England (Wednesday) — British aerial operations are described in an official communication tonight as follows:

"Our airplanes dropped 25 tons of bombs during the day on hostile billets, dumps and railways behind the enemy's lines on all parts of the British front."

"Thirteen German machines were destroyed in air fighting and four



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Map illustrates accounts of the fighting between Soissons and Rheims

others were brought down out of control. Five of ours are missing.

"Bombing was continued on the night of Tuesday. Five tons of bombs were dropped on various targets, including billets at Armentieres and the Valenciennes railway stations. One of the night bombing machines failed to return.

"On Wednesday, a number of long-distance day bombing machines attacked Thionville; they dropped a ton of bombs with good effect on the station and sidings. At the same time other machines bombed the railway and barracks at Metz-Sablon. In spite of hostile attacks from the air and ground, all the machines returned."

Civilians in Aisne District

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday) — The position of the populations of the Aisne department was discussed in the Chamber, and the Minister of the Interior stated that M. Ogier, a high official of the department, had been sent to the Aisne to take necessary measures for evacuation.

German Attack Repulsed

LONDON, England (Thursday) — A German attack on a strong allied position in Flanders, northwest of Festubert, has been repulsed completely, it is announced officially.

What Press Thinks of Drive

LONDON, England (Wednesday) — Several of the morning newspapers withhold comment on the battle in the Aisne sector. Others, while admitting the Germans have gained a substantial initial success, deprecate any idea of treating the enemy's advance too seriously. It is recalled that similar thrusts have not been followed by continuous success.

The Daily Chronicle

The country is so difficult that General Foch's reserves should have time to intervene before the strategic situation is altered seriously to the detriment of the Allies.

The Daily Graphic

If the German successes had been won ten months ago, they would have created a widespread feeling of alarm. Experience however, has shown that initial successes frequently are followed by long pauses of impotence, but whatever may have been the German original intention, reports from the front indicate that the operation has now developed into one of the first magnitude and it remains to be seen how far the initial success of the Germans will be extended.

The significance of the German advance cannot be minimized and the advance on the Vesle converts the attack into an operation of great importance. From the fact that the French still hold the Vergy plateau and presumably the Sermeuse spur, while the British on the other wing are holding their ground, The Times infers there is a prospect that the enemy's main rush in the center may be checked.

The Daily News

The enemy's achievement is formidable and brings them further south than they have been in this sector since trench war began in 1914. But there ought to be no occasion for serious alarm. We have grown familiar with the course of these great thrusts which achieve a startling success in the first rush and lose their impetus just as the defense brings its reserves into action.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday) — The German official report made public on Wednesday night reads:

"Near Soissons, and between Soissons and Rheims, we made fresh progress."

An earlier report says:

"On the battle fronts from the Yser to the Oise the increased fighting activity continued. French local attacks south of Ypres failed."

West of Montdidier the enemy during a local advance penetrated into Cantigny yesterday.

The armies of General Boehm and General von Below of the army of the German Crown Prince, have vigorously continued their attack. French and English reserves rushed up were defeated.

The right wing divisions of General Larisch, after repelling a French counter-attack, captured the Terny-Sorny ridge and the heights northeast of Soissons. After hard fighting the troops of General Wicha also broke the resistance of the enemy on the plateau of Conde. Ft. Conde was taken by storm. Vergy and Misy also were taken. Positions on the southern bank of the Aisne and the Vesle heights to the west of Ciry were defeated.

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"Army of the East—There were reciprocal artillery actions west of Lake Doiran, on the right bank of the Varadar and near Vetrovnik. A French detachment made a successful surprise attack on an enemy post southwest of

Schmettow have crossed the Vesle. Braisne and Fismes have been captured and we are standing on the heights due south of the Vesle. The troops of General Ilse have taken the hills northeast of Prouilly by storm and have captured Villers-Franqueux and Courcy and now are fighting for the heights of Thilly.

"The indefatigable advancing infantry, artillery and mine-throwing detachments are being closely followed by balloons, anti-aircraft guns and dispatch riders."

"The energetic labors of the pioneers and railway equipment and construction troops have rendered possible the conquest of the field of attack.

"In spite of the changing weather our aerial forces are attacking the enemy again and again with bombs and machine guns, while aviators have surveyed without interruption our progressing attacks and the effect of our artillery fire.

"The number of prisoners has increased to 25,000, including one French and one English general."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Wednesday) — A Turkish official communication, issued here today, says:

"On the Iraak front the Turkish left wing has occupied Kerkook, the British withdrawing southward."

LONDON, England (Thursday) — The War Office issued a statement, on Wednesday night, which reads as follows:

"A hostile raiding party was driven back during the night in the neighborhood of Beaumont-Hamel.

"A local attack made by the enemy north of Kemmel was completely repulsed by the French troops."

Yesterday afternoon's official statement follows:

"We carried out a successful raid last night southeast of Arras and captured prisoners and a machine gun. A few prisoners were taken by us also during the night west of Merville. A raid attempted by the enemy at Givry-les-La Bassée was repulsed. A hostile attack upon one of our posts south of the Ypres-Comines Canal also was repulsed after sharp fighting.

"The hostile artillery has been active north of Albert, in the neighborhood of Ayette, east of Robecq and northwest of Merville, and has shown somewhat increased activity locally east of Arras and south of Lens."

PARIS, France (Thursday) — The French War Office on Wednesday night issued the following statement:

"The battle took on particular violence on our left wing. In the region of Soissons, after stubborn resistance and fighting in the streets, which held back the enemy for many hours, our troops evacuated the town, the western outskirts of which we occupy."

"Southeast of Soissons the battle extended to the plateau marked by Belœil, Septmonts, Ambrief and Chârrière.

"In the center, under the pressure of our enemy we gave ground in the region of Loupeigne north of Fere-en-Tardenois.

"On the right the troops which are covering Rheims have withdrawn behind the Aisne canal, northwest of the town."

Wednesday afternoon's statement says:

"Last night the German advance, assisted by the arrival of fresh divisions, was more powerful, especially on both wings, in the directions of Soissons and Rheims.

"On the left, French troops, fighting every foot of the way, fell back to the eastern outskirts of Soissons, where the battle continues with violence.

"On the right, Franco-British troops, after an energetic defense of the Massif of St. Thierry, withdrew slowly to the heights south and southeast, where they are holding on between the Vesle River and the Aisne Canal.

"In the center, the fighting is continuing with varying results on the southern bank of the Vesle, where our troops are defending the heights with admirable courage.

"West of Montdidier the Americans broke up two successive German attacks which were directed against Cantigny.

"The right wing divisions of General Larisch, after repelling a French counter-attack, captured the Terny-Sorny ridge and the heights northeast of Soissons. After hard fighting the troops of General Wicha also broke the resistance of the enemy on the plateau of Conde. Ft. Conde was taken by storm. Vergy and Misy also were taken. Positions on the southern bank of the Aisne and the Vesle heights to the west of Ciry were defeated.

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"Army of the East—There were reciprocal artillery actions west of Lake Doiran, on the right bank of the Varadar and near Vetrovnik. A French detachment made a successful surprise attack on an enemy post southwest of

Gheghell. An enemy attempt to attack Serbian trenches southwest of Gradesnitsa was repulsed."

ROME, Italy (Thursday) — The following statement was issued by the Italian War Office on Wednesday:

"At Capo Sile on Monday night two hostile attacks were broken up in front of our new positions. In the Presena Valley we captured a patrol of 13. Other prisoners were taken in the Col Caprile area.

"Enemy detachments were repulsed at Mont Come and Mont Asolone."

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday) — The Austrian War Office on Wednesday issued the following statement:

"In the Tonale region the fighting revived on Tuesday. Two Italian attacks, supported by strong artillery and mine fire, against Montecello, south of the pass, broke down. The enemy artillery fire against our positions on the lower course of the Piave continues."

CONGRESS HELD OF OPPRESSED NATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday) — The Tzsch press emphasizes the importance of the meeting attended in Prague on May 17 by Rumanian, Italian and Polish, as well as by Tzsch-Slovak and Jugo-Slav delegates, which it styles a "congress of the oppressed nations of Austria-Hungary."

One resolution adopted declared that these representatives of Slav and Latin nations oppressed for centuries, had united in a common desire to secure full liberty and independence for their respective nations after the war, and were agreed that a better future for their nations would be founded and assured by a world democracy, and a universal League of Nations endowed with the necessary authority.

They emphatically rejected all steps taken by governments without the consent of the people and were convinced that peace would be just and lasting only if it liberated the world from the predominance of one nation over others.

DUTCH AGAINST GERMAN RULING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday) — Holland has protested against the modification of the German prize law of April 24, according to a statement made by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Loudon, in the Chamber. The minister said that, despite the German offer to make exceptions and provide conditional safeguards in certain areas, the revised rules imperilled Dutch shipping.

A dispatch from Stockholm, May 2, quoted the Swedish Legation at Berlin as reporting an amendment, immediately effective to the German prize regulations. The dispatch said the amendment provided that neutral vessels should be considered to have been put into operation in the interests of the warfare of Germany's enemies when the State, the flag of which vessels were entitled to carry, had made a tonnage contract with a country enemy to Germany, or when the principal part of the merchant marine of a neutral State was making voyages for countries at war with Germany.

While the surplus of assets over liabilities is an element for consideration, as has been already pointed out, it is not conclusive as to the value of the stock of the company.

Its prospective earning power is perhaps more important than any other element in ascertaining such value, and in arriving at a conclusion we have given careful consideration to the past history of the company, its earnings and expenditures, the present financial position of the company, the location of its lines and their construction, the other railways already existing in competition, the rate of interest on the funded and other debts of the company, the probable future growth of the population and business of the country and all other factors which seemed to us to have any bearing upon the question.

It is apparent that there was great room for difference of opinion in a matter involving so many elements of uncertainty and speculation, but after taking into consideration all the circumstances which appeared to be entitled to weight in determining so difficult a question, we came to the conclusion we have mentioned.

The award is signed by Sir William Meredith, Mr. Justice R. E. Harris and Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C. The proceedings lasted 50 days, concluding on May 15th, and the cost of the arbitration is approximately \$100,000.

The chief counsel for the government was W. N. Tilley, K. C. and Strachan Johnston; for the Canadian Northern, F. H. Philp, K. C.; Mackenzie & Mann, Pierce Butler of Minnesota, and McGregor Young, K. C.; the Canadian Bank of Commerce, I. F. Hellmuth; K. C.

The Neuse Frei Prese also considers that the imperial pronouncement has reestablished the traditional alliance between the Crown and the German element.

They are the light fine quality and are in the unusual colors used in dresses. The skirts, of course, can be worn separately.

FRENCH TREASON
CASES DEVELOP

New Facts Are Being Constantly Elicited and New Arrests Made—M. Caillaux and M. Humbert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—There are periods in the development of the numerous and celebrated French affairs—considering them all together—which almost irresistibly remind one of the interludes made up of small but interesting incidents that are a constant feature of the Shakespearian plays, when the action of the drama appears to be arrested—needlessly so, as some imagine—but when the audience is being rested or prepared, or both, and a better understanding and appreciation of what is to follow may be insured. Besides which, it may happen that these seeming trivialities, or detached incidents, have more bearing on the plot and its development than is suspected by some of those who watch in a not acute, but somewhat superficial way.

It is just like that at present with the "affaires." One or two great points have been achieved, moments of definite development reached, in the story of this tragedy of the alleged conspiracy of an ever-increasing number of suspected persons against the honor and the safety of France. There was the arrest of Bolo, the committor of M. Caillaux to La Sante, and its sequel at Vincennes. Now, behind the scenes, as is known, preparations are being made for the later and even stronger acts. Captain Bouchardon is easily imagined to add the ten thousandth detail to a dossier and completing his cases, and it is known that two more of them—perhaps as some would say the most interesting and most important—are nearly ripe for trial. There is M. Malvy and there is M. Turmel, and then there is the actress, Suzy Depsy, the old antiquary, as he was supposed to be—of Dijon who goes by the name of Jay, and Maurice Tremblez who behaved so strangely at and round about his chateau in Brittany.

All these affairs and others are growing, getting ready, and one hears bits of them from time to time. But still the major cases, as they have been for some time, are the Caillaux and Humbert, and it is on the eve of a great advance in these matters that there is an interlude filled with all kinds of interesting and important references to them, and new points touching upon the other "affaires." It is a time of suspense, not alleviated by the tremendous happenings in the field to the north and west.

The Caillaux case is continually developing new mysteries and contradictions. The most definite things seem to happen and are declared to have happened and then it sometimes appears most positively that they did not. The whole history of the chief affair is made up of these seeming puzzles. In particular there is always a mystery as to the many wanderings of the late president of the Council. There was the famous visit to South America, and various others. Now in the most recent times there have been new investigations into the doings of M. Caillaux when he was in Rome. Admiral Saint-Pair, who was naval attaché to the French Embassy at Rome at the time that M. Caillaux went there, has been closely questioned as to all that he knew of the circumstances in which M. Caillaux had interviews with various Italian persons, and of the report that he, the Admiral, sent to his chief, the Minister of Marine, Admiral Lacaze, who passed it on to M. Briand, who was then Foreign Minister. Commandant Noblemare, French military attaché at Rome, has also been examined upon the same matters.

Another question arose lately of a journey that M. Caillaux was said to have made once to Switzerland—where the German financial spy, and other agents are in such strong force these days. M. Georges Casella spoke, some time ago, of a trip that the former Premier was supposed to have made to Switzerland, but was shown to be wrong. But the strange thing is that more recently the newspaper, "L'Homme Libre," which, though it may mean little or nothing now, is, as one must remember, the journal that M. Clemenceau so directly and personally controlled up to the moment of his assuming power, has come out with a circumstantial story of a mysterious person who suddenly arrived at Paris recently from Geneva and went post haste to the headquarters of Captain Bouchardon whom he found just about to leave his office for the evening. He sent in his name to the captain-reporter, declaring that his business was most urgent, and was given an interview, and it is added that the time was not wasted, and that the news he supplied concerning this alleged visit of M. Caillaux to Switzerland came as a big surprise to Captain Bouchardon. The visitor spoke of interviews he himself had had with M. Caillaux in Switzerland, and to substantiate his story asked to be confronted personally with the inculp. Whether this was done or not is not stated by "L'Homme Libre," but Captain Bouchardon now says that there is no truth in the story of the visit of the man from Geneva. This, after the tale printed in the Clemenceau organ, is strange.

Although at the beginning of the last Bolo revelations, there was so much pretended mystery about the high personage implicated, it was clearly shown that it was M. Caillaux, and of course this was made very apparent before the end of that affair. The authorities permitted and indeed encouraged it to be understood that the revelations were of the very first degree of importance, and it was officially insinuated that the case against M. Caillaux was appreciably strengthened. What now? That view has been much discounted. Bolo and

Caillaux had a wild scene when Captain Bouchardon brought them together. The consideration for each other that had been implied during the trial of the pasha was abandoned, and it is said that they indulged in bitter recriminations, each most emphatically contradicting the other's story. It is evident now that these revelations have done very little to assist matters and that they will lead to nothing very sensational.

As to the other affairs, one of the most interesting statements has been made by the so-called antiquary of Dijon in the Tremblez-Depsy-Jay affair. Jay says that he went to Switzerland three times on behalf of Tremblez, the ex-associate of the Austrian bankers, Rosenberg and Bettelheim, once of Paris and now of Switzerland, where they act for Germany. The object, he says, was to assist in bringing about the arrest of Marguliez according to the instructions of Captain Ladoux, but at the same time he does not deny that Rosenberg on these occasions handed him three checks for Tremblez, two for 25,000 francs each and one for 5000. But, says the old "antiquary," he only gave one of the big checks to Tremblez, and even then he got 7000 francs back from him. The other check for 25,000 he kept, and the actress, Suzy Depsy, gained possession of the other. What did he do with the big check he kept? Why, he used it for a business operation in regard to some old furniture and curios which, he said, should have been profitable for himself—and Maurice Tremblez. Among other statements, Suzy Depsy has made one to the effect that she had the impression that she was behaving patriotically in assisting Maurice Tremblez, her friend, in his transactions with Rosenberg and Bettelheim, because, she says, the idea was to catch the famous Marguliez, who, they had told her, was a danger to the country. But she admits she kept a check for 5000 francs that came from Rosenberg, and ought to have been passed on to Tremblez.

Periodically the name of Spain comes up in the various investigations. Everybody knows that Caillaux and Bolo went to Spain and discussed state politics with the high authorities there. M. Turmel declares he bought donkeys in large numbers at Barcelona on the commission of the Italian Government, but others deny that those donkeys ever existed, save in the imagination of the accused deputy.

Count Czernin has taken the liberty of making a statement which the Tzechs can no longer tolerate. He has distorted the real opinion of the Tzech nation. Count Czernin denounced Professor Masaryk and with him the other Tzech leaders. That sentence of Count Czernin caused much excitement throughout Bohemia, and required an answer. It was not the Tzech deputies, but the people who desired again to give vent to their approval of the policy proclaimed on Jan. 6. The National Assembly, which met to reply to Count Czernin, became the greatest manifestation of national will and aspiration that has ever taken place in Prague. Our feelings and thoughts were concentrated not on a protest, but on an oath of fidelity to the national ideal. The representatives of the whole nation, of all classes and parties, stood up to swear that they will persist in all circumstances in the struggle to the end for independence. The representatives of the Jugo-Slav Slaves added an oath of their own, an oath of brotherhood and alliance between Tzechs and Jugo-Slavs. Everybody felt that the idea of the future Tzech-Slovak State could not be wiped out, except by the extirpation of this nation to the last man and woman.

Count Czernin has had his reply. The whole Tzech nation as a single party is pledged to a single aim. If the Tzech policy of independence is high treason, the whole nation are traitors as well as the majority of the population of this Empire. We are proud to be called traitors. Ten million traitors look Count Czernin firmly in the face. They are prepared for everything. Everything is possible except one—that they should betray their own cause.

Another interesting arrest in recent times, though it belongs to another category, is that of the militant Socialist, M. Charles Rappoport, who was charged with making alarmist statements in the cellar of his house—presumably it was being used as a shelter during a raid. In the course of his examination M. Rappoport has protested strongly against the police evidence and the fact that cuttings from the newspapers of 12 years ago should be used against him.

NATIONAL SALVAGE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A pamphlet full of detailed and practical ideas has just been issued by the National Salvage Council to all local authorities, in order to stimulate them to recover for utilization all waste materials. Bones, condemned meat, fish and vegetable refuse, old tins, scrap metal, rags, waste paper, and broken glass are among the materials scheduled as valuable to the nation. It is pointed out that the "speeding-up" of waste utilization has already proved a source of revenue in a number of towns. The shortage of labor is recognized, but the circular points out that some authorities have obtained greatly improved results by paying their dustmen a special bonus for collecting and keeping separate different classes of waste material. Local authorities are urgently requested to consider whether they cannot undertake the systematic collection and disposal of materials which are now of value, but which are not at present being turned to account. Unless until they can do so, they are asked to give every encouragement to the efforts of private dealers or voluntary organizations. The success of the salvage campaign will depend largely upon the manner in which householders respond. As soon as local authorities are in a position to deal with various classes of waste, it is of the utmost importance that housewives keep bones, fats and vegetable refuse separate from waste paper, rags and metals, all being kept clean from ashes. Bones and grease which housewives have hitherto been encouraged to burn are now urgently needed for munitions and artificial manures. In rural and semi-rural districts it is proposed that school children could be encouraged to bring specified waste materials to a depot.

SCOTTISH LAND COURT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to approve of the appointment of Mr. David Anderson, K. C., as a member and chairman of the Scottish Land Court, in succession to the Hon. Lord Kennedy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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TZECHE MEETING
HELD AT PRAGUE

Is Attended by All Tzech Deputies and by Representative Jugo-Slavs — Tzecho-Jugo-Slav Solidarity Affirmed

By The Christian Science Monitor special Tech correspondent

LONDON, England—It will be remembered that on April 2, Count Czernin delivered a speech to the Vienna Council in which he attacked "the wretched, miserable Masaryk" who is the leader of the movement for Bohemia. The object, he says, was to assist in bringing about the arrest of Marguliez according to the instructions of Captain Ladoux, but at the same time he does not deny that Rosenberg on these occasions handed him three checks for Tremblez, two for 25,000 francs each and one for 5000. But, says the old "antiquary," he only gave one of the big checks to Tremblez, and even then he got 7000 francs back from him. The other check for 25,000 he kept, and the actress, Suzy Depsy, gained possession of the other. What did he do with the big check he kept? Why, he used it for a business operation in regard to some old furniture and curios which, he said, should have been profitable for himself—and Maurice Tremblez. Among other statements, Suzy Depsy has made one to the effect that she had the impression that she was behaving patriotically in assisting Maurice Tremblez, her friend, in his transactions with Rosenberg and Bettelheim, because, she says, the idea was to catch the famous Marguliez, who, they had told her, was a danger to the country. But she admits she kept a check for 5000 francs that came from Rosenberg, and ought to have been passed on to Tremblez.

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Another interesting arrest in recent times, though it belongs to another category, is that of the militant Socialist, M. Charles Rappoport, who was charged with making alarmist statements in the cellar of his house—presumably it was being used as a shelter during a raid. In the course of his examination M. Rappoport has protested strongly against the police evidence and the fact that cuttings from the newspapers of 12 years ago should be used against him.

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AMERICAN MISSION
VISITS GLASGOW

Tributes Paid to Britain's Effort—American Labor's Message of "Hope and Good Cheer"—Building of Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—On the occasion of the recent visit to Scotland of the United States mission for studying war industries in Great Britain, a public meeting was held at the St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow. The meeting was well attended, and a number of distinguished people were present, together with representatives of various public bodies. The delegates were given very warm reception when they appeared on the platform.

"At the cross-roads of history, we hereby swear on the glorious memory of our ancestors, before the eyes of the sorrow-stricken nation . . . and promise today and for all eternity that we will hold on and never yield!"

"Faithful in all our work, struggles, and sufferings, faithful unto the end. We will hold on unto victory! We will hold on until our nation obtains independence. Long live the Tzecho-Slovak nation! May our nation grow and flourish freely in all its lands, and in the great family of nations, for its own welfare as well as for that of a future liberated humanity!"

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REPUBLICAN PARTY
PLATFORM ISSUED

Supreme Duty of Every Individual and Political Organization Declared, to Be Winning of War—Denounce Partisanship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The platform adopted by the Republican state convention, the plank touching on national issues having been drafted by Will H. Hays, Republican national chairman, declares that "In this country today there is for every individual and every political party but one supreme duty, and that is to win the war." The platform also declares for a protective tariff and a forward-looking program for labor, business and the farmer.

"Win the war by victory, and not by negotiation," was the cry of the delegates, whose spirit of patriotism ran high. Addresses were made by Governor Goodrich and United States Senators New and Watson. A tribute was paid to Mr. Hays, former Republican state chairman, by the incorporation in the platform of an endorsement of the national committee's action selecting Mr. Hays for chairman.

The Republican ticket nominated is as follows: Secretary of State, W. A. Roach, Delphi; Auditor of State, Otto Klausen, Evansville; Treasurer of State, U. Z. McMurtie, Marion; Attorney-General, Elie Stansbury, Williamsport; Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. N. Hines, Crawfordsville; Judge of Supreme Court, Fourth District, Howard L. Townsend, Fort Wayne; Judge of Supreme Court, First District, B. M. Willoughby, Vincennes; Judges of the Appellate Court, Second District, Willis C. McMahon, Crown Point, A. L. Nicholas, Winchester; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Patrick J. Lynch, New Castle; State Geologist, Lewis Roarke, Bloomington; Judges of the Appellate Court, First District, Solon A. Enlow, Danville, Charles F. Remy, Indiana.

Platform Planks

War Policy Stated by National Republican Chairman

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The plank in the Republican Party platform dealing with the war was written by Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who was chosen chairman of the resolutions committee. The plank in part follows:

"In Congress, Republicans have given their votes, often the deciding votes, for the grant of every power and all the money demanded by the Administration. In this course of action they will persist without wavering or shadow of turning."

"This is the war of no political party. This is the country's war, and we charge and deplore that the party in power is guilty of practicing petty partisan politics to the serious detriment of the country's cause."

"We insist that these cease and we appeal to all patriots whatever their politics, to aid us in every way possible in our efforts to require that partisan politics be taken out and kept out of the war management. In this emergency, we call upon all men and women to support the government without thought of party."

"We insist that every possible efficient instrument, men and material, which is available, shall be used to aid in winning the war and that inefficiency shall be replaced by efficiency wherever found."

The platform denounces any criticism of public officials when such criticisms are inspired by partisanship or disloyalty, but declares that courageous and loyal criticism of corruption and inefficiency should be defended.

FREEMASONRY'S
STAND IN THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—A meeting has been held here under the auspices of the American University Union in Europe for the purpose of forming an Italo-American University Union. The United States was represented by Ambassador Page, Prof. George H. Nettleton of Yale and Prof. Paul van Dike of Princeton, and Italy by Signor Barolini, Minister of Education, Prof. Alberto Tonelli, rector of Rome University, and Senator William Marconi.

Patriotic speeches were delivered by various of the conferees, predicting that the organization in process of formation would be another link in the chain of friendship binding America and Italy.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOLS
NOT TO TEACH GERMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SALEM, Ore.—German will not be taught in any of the high schools of Oregon hereafter, seeing that by action of the State Board of Education, taken on Wednesday, it was banned and French and Spanish were substituted in the courses.

The action of the board is binding on all high schools of the State except those of Portland whose school board already have put a similar ruling into effect.

GERMAN DAILY TO SUSPEND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Daily Telegraph-Tribune, a German-language newspaper published here for the last 53 years, announced on Wednesday it would suspend publication on June 3, during the continuance of the war, because of a prejudice that has arisen in this country against everything printed or written in the German language.

GERMAN DAILY TO SUSPEND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Wansbeck polling has resulted in the election of the coalition candidate, Mr. R. Mason, by a majority of 547. Mr. Mason polled 5814; E. Edwards, the miners' candidate, 5267.

GREAT PROGRESS
IN SHIPBUILDING

Dr. Charles H. Eaton of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation Reviews the Situation

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—How the United States has advanced from a few years ago when it was not a shipbuilding nation, when its flag had practically disappeared from the sea-faring trade of the world, to a nation working out the greatest shipbuilding program the world has ever seen, was told Wednesday night at the annual meeting of the Boston section, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, by Dr. Charles H. Eaton of New York, of the National Service Bureau of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

According to Dr. Eaton, who has just completed a tour of all the large shipyards of the country, addressing 360,000 men, the project of building the great fleet called for was nothing short of heroic. Inexperienced men had to deal with other inexperienced men in mapping out this unprecedented undertaking. A shortage of coal last winter, numerous labor difficulties throughout the country, a scarcity of raw materials, and innumerable other obstacles confronted those in charge of the undertaking.

After speaking of famous Freemasons in Italy and other countries, Signor Nathan returned to the subject of the war, recalling the fact that he had been one of the first to speak in favor of it in a public theater. He went on to speak of the causes of the war and to assert the necessity for Italian intervention. The government, he said, had heard the voice of the country and had interpreted it rightly. More than three years had passed, and the conflict still continued, but it was drawing to a close. He dealt with the subject of the food question, of the need for firm dealing with defeatist activities, and of the recent Congress of oppressed nationalities. Signor Nathan spoke of the gigantic struggle then in progress in France and of the heroism of the defense. And when he said that their own turn might come any day, and asked if their resistance and their love of freedom would be less or their wall of defense more yielding, the audience rose cheering for the army and the Allies. He finished his speech with praise of the Italian soldiers and an allusion to the resistance offered long ago the hordes of Barbarossa, and the bravery of the defense of Rome in 1849. The citizens of united Italy, he said, would put to flight the successors of the Teutons of the past.

Dr. Eaton referred to the improved morale of the men in the different yards, their enthusiasm in their work, when once they realize that they are as important in winning the war as the men on the firing line. He said the Department of Justice had 50 agents in the Hog Island plant, but that the men there needed no such attention, once they had been appealed to in the right spirit. "By reaching the souls of these men they are no longer workers in an industrial plant; they are American citizens," he said.

Today Dr. Eaton will attend the first launching at the plant of the Submarine Boat Corporation in Newark, N. J. Eight months ago Newark Bay was nothing but "mud and bulrushes," he said. Twelve thousand men have transformed it into what will be the second largest shipbuilding plant in the world. It now has 28 ways, with a ship under construction in each, the first to be launched today.

Reviewing improved transportation conditions, Dr. Eaton said that early last winter it sometimes took a ship 75 days to get to France, unload and return to this country. Vessels, he declared, often went over and returned to this country with the same cargo they started with. These conditions were due largely to the inadequate harbor facilities in France. He paid high tribute to the engineers for their industry and skill in aiding in making it possible for a vessel now to go across, unload and return in 15 days.

He called upon his hearers to do all in their power to help bring democracy to all the world. "No greatness of character," he said, "is in a man or a breed of men except by sacrifice. The internationalism of the trenches is the kind of internationalism of the future. All workingmen need leadership. They are willing to be led, but they don't like to be a class by themselves."

OREGON SUPREME
COURT JUSTICE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SALEM, Ore.—Charles A. Johns, of Portland, Republican nominee in the coming November election for associate justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon, will ascend to that position on June 4 next, as the result of the resignation, announced on Wednesday, of Justice Wallace McCamant, to be effective on that date. Gov. James Withycombe has announced that he would appoint Mr. Johns to fill the vacancy. No candidate was nominated in the primaries by the Democrats to compete with the Republican nominee at the general election. Justice McCamant gave as his reason for resigning a desire to resume private law practice.

FARMERS WANT ALL
CEREAL PRICES FIXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—At the state-wide conference of farmers, meeting here with the State Council of Defense, the farmers on Wednesday voted down a proposal to adopt a wage scale to govern the prices of labor for harvesting hay, wheat and other small grains and for threshing. After the matter had been discussed for several hours, farmers of the Wheat Belt, comprising 12 northwestern counties, in separate conference however, fixed a wage scale for their section.

Resolutions were adopted asking the National Food Administration to prohibit ginnings of cotton for profit from

buying cotton in the seed, and to exercise its power to stop profiteering in farm machinery. The closing of places detrimental to the interests of the people was favored.

The government is asked to regulate the price of corn and other cereals in proportion to that of wheat, and also to equalize the price of meat and other products the farmer must buy with the products he sells, and to conscript labor in the towns for use of the farmers during planting and harvesting seasons and for furloughed soldiers in the training camps. A resolution was adopted asking that state and national councils of defense take steps to compel all business firms and corporations to turn over to the government all surplus profits for the winning of the war.

PLEDGES ASKED
BY PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Appeals to All to Practice Economy and to Invest Savings in Thrift Stamps

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has appealed to Americans "to buy only those things which are essential to the individual health and efficiency," and to volunteer on or before June 25, national thrift day, to invest systematically in war savings and thrift stamps, or other government securities.

"This war is one of nations, not one of armies," said the President, "and all of our 100,000,000 people must be economically and industrially adjusted toward conditions if this nation is to play its full part in the conflict."

"The problem before us is not primarily a financial problem, but rather a problem of increased production of war essentials and the saving of the materials and the labor necessary for the support and equipment of our army and navy. Thoughtless expenditure of money for non-essentials uses up the labor of men, the products of the farm, mines and factories, and overburdens transportation, all of which must be used to the utmost and at their best for war purposes."

"The great results which we seek may be obtained only by the participation of every member of the nation, young and old, in a national concerted thrift movement. I therefore urge that our people everywhere pledge themselves, as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the practice of thrift; to serve the government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war; to conserve food and fuel, and useful materials of every kind; to devote their labor only to the most necessary tasks, and to buy only those things which are essential to individual health and efficiency, and that the people, as evidence of their loyalty, invest all that they can save in Liberty bonds and war savings stamps."

"The securities issued by the Treasury Department are so many of them within the reach of every one that the door of opportunity in this matter is wide open to all of us. To practice thrift in peace times is a virtue and brings great benefit to the individual at all times; with the desperate need of the civilized world today for materials and labor with which to end the war, the practice of individual thrift is a patriotic duty and a necessity."

"I appeal to all who now own either Liberty bonds or savings stamps to continue to practice economy and thrift and to appeal to all who do not own government securities to do likewise and to purchase them to the utmost extent of their means. The man who buys government securities transfers the purchasing power of his money to the United States Government until after the war, and to that same degree does not buy in competition with the government."

"I earnestly appeal to every man, woman and child to pledge themselves on or before the 28th of June to save constantly and to buy as regularly as possible the securities of the government and to do this as far as possible through membership of war savings societies. The 28th of June ends this special period of enlistment in the great volunteer army of production and saving here at home. May there be none unenlisted on that day."

HANAN

HANAN Stores, in ten cities, show satisfying shoes for Summer, for men and women, in the usual wide variety of style, leather and last. Hanan character and charm, of course, runs through them all. (Many agencies supplement the Hanan Stores.)

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

HANAN & SON

New York Boston Chicago
Pittsburgh Cleveland Milwaukee
St. Louis Cleveland Brooklyn Philadelphia
Buffalo

ANTI-MONOPOLY
BILL ADVANCED

Massachusetts House, Following Fish Price Inquiry, Passes Measure Against Combinations and Price Fixing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Combinations in restraint of competition, and price fixing of commodities in common use are punishable by a fine of \$1000 or three years' imprisonment under the terms of a bill passed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Wednesday. Passage of the bill follows the report of the legislative fish investigation committee, which obtained evidence tending to reveal a monopoly and price fixing of fresh fish handled at the Boston Fish Pier.

The Anti-Monopoly Bill will go before the Senate for concurrence on Friday, on which day it is planned to prorogue the Legislature. Prorogation was set for Wednesday night, but delay in the Senate in enacting the Service-at-Cost-Plus Bill for the Bay State Street Railway Company was chiefly responsible for holding the session over.

The House also voted a \$1,000,000

war appropriation for the emergency use of Governor McCall during the recess of the Legislature. The so-called "Self-Insurance" Bill, which is objectionable to labor, in that it requires employees to deal with their employers instead of an outside company, was passed by a vote of 133 to 81.

In the Senate the bill to permit the Massachusetts Waterways Commission to complete the state dry dock at South Boston, completion of which on contract time, Aug. 1, has become impossible, was passed. The bill was amended so that the State could sell the dry dock to none but the United States Government, it being stated that the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation was a prospective buyer.

The Senate gave final passage to the bill to reduce the membership of the Public Service Commission from five to three, a roll call showing 19 in favor and 16 opposed. An amendment was attached, providing that two members of the existing board must be appointed to the reorganized board.

The \$11,000,000 State Tax Bill was received from the House for concurrence. At the beginning of the session it was predicted that the state tax would be \$15,000,000, but new taxes on big business and intangible property have reduced it \$4,000,000, to the same amount as in 1917.

NAVY MAN INDICTED
FOR FOOD HOARDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration has caused the first indictment of an individual on the charge of hoarding food supplies. Dr. Francis S. Nash, medical director of the navy, and his wife have been indicted on the charge of having in their possession at their home, food to the value of \$1,924.46. The administration plans to prosecute all persons who have on hand more than 30 days' supply of food. Bench warrants have been issued for the arrest of Dr. and Mrs. Nash.

THE SECURITIES issued by the Treasury Department are so many of them within the reach of every one that the door of opportunity in this matter is wide open to all of us. To practice

thrift in peace times is a virtue and brings great benefit to the individual at all times; with the desperate need of the civilized world today for materials and labor with which to end the war, the practice of individual

thrift is a patriotic duty and a necessity."

"I appeal to all who now own either

Liberty bonds or savings stamps to continue to practice economy and

thrift and to appeal to all who do not own government securities to do likewise and to purchase them to the utmost extent of their means. The man who buys government securities transfers the purchasing power of his money to the United States Government until after the war, and to that same degree does not buy in competition with the government."

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ings societies. The 28th of June ends this

special period of enlistment in the

great volunteer army of produc-

tion and saving here at home. May

there be none unenlisted on that day."

NEW RIVETING RECORD

BELFAST, Ireland (Wednesday)—A

new riveting mark for the United

Kingdom was made at Queens Island

today by John Lowry, who drove 7841

rivets in nine hours. He also estab-

lished a record for an hour with 922

school were providing useful occupation for 350 women and the dangers of as many more to enter must be denied because of lack of funds. Another result of the British occupation has been the installation of kitchen gardens in and near Jerusalem. The young men are trying with each other in the raising of vegetables to meet the demands of the English soldiers, who pay well for everything.

CONDITION OF CROPS
IN UNITED KINGDOM

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The present condition of crops in the United Kingdom is promising, speaking generally, and gives reasonable hope of at least an average yield, according to an interim report published by the Director-General of Food and Production today.

It is indicated that the total tillage area in the United Kingdom for the year 1917-18 will be over 4,000,000 acres, with the highest acreage under wheat, barley and oats ever recorded in the history of British agriculture. The acreage under potatoes will be the greatest since 1872.

Assuming that

MEN ATTACKED IN WAR CHEST DRIVE

Threats of Discharge Made by Employers, and Threatened or Actual Publication of Names Also Figure in Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Coercion has been frequently noted in the conduct of war chest campaigns, and now and then instances of violence against individuals refusing to come in on their assessed share are reported. Coercion may come through employers threatening with dismissal employees who do not meet their assessment for the war chest, or through war chest committees promising to print the names of people it cannot persuade to their way of thinking, and indeed sometimes doing so. In a recent episode of violence in relation to a war chest campaign in this section a man was painted yellow from the waist up.

This incident occurred at Janesville, Wis., where they have been having a "Your Share Is Fair" campaign for the Rock County War Fund. It is interesting to observe in connection with the painting of the man who refused to give to the Rock County war chest, that a representative of this campaign appeared the same week before the Wisconsin State Council of Defense to argue the advantages of the war chest means of raising money.

The Janesville painting was reported by one of the newspaper press associations. This bureau wrote to a Janesville paper to inquire if the report was entirely accurate and, if so, for my account. The reply received was that it was absolutely true. The correspondent sent the following report of the occurrence:

"Janesville, Wis., May 15.—Failure to prove his patriotism by paying his assessment to the Rock County War Fund resulted in William G. Heller, 414 North Bluff Street, being stripped to the waist yesterday afternoon at the stone quarry north of the city and painted yellow by ardent workers for the war cause.

"The incident occurred shortly after 3 o'clock, after Heller proved to the workers by his statements that he was not in sympathy with the movement and that he would not pay his share to aid the boys at the front. The drive is known as the "Your Share Is Fair" campaign, and each citizen is taxed on his wealth. Heller was the only citizen of Janesville who absolutely refused to pay.

"He was visited several times by the workers, but refused, and after being taken to the stone quarry was given another chance to prove that he was not a slacker before being painted.

After being painted he was left in the stone quarry and made his way home on foot after dark. News of the affair spread rapidly and the street leading from the quarry was lined with people waving American flags when the painters returned."

Milton, Ia., Citizen Painted Yellow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILTON, Ia.—The inhabitants of Milton have been combing the town for those who have not contributed to the war charities to the extent that it has been thought that they should. To further their efforts along these lines, people were rounded up last week and given an opportunity to subscribe to the Red Cross drive. No one was considered immune. As a result one citizen, R. Townsend, was painted yellow from head to foot, one white house was daubed with yellow and the Red Cross funds were swelled by "voluntary" contributions amounting to \$187.50.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It was Monday night of the greatest battle in history, writes Mr. Harold Brighouse, and the journalist got on to the tram on his way down to his newspaper's office with mind awhirl. He had seen the morning report in the evening paper and it had depressed him. Taking his own feeling to be that of the man in the street, and remarking that civilian morale was only second in importance to the morale of the army, he had decided that in the leader he would write that night he must strongly urge an optimistic view, to stimulate flagging spirits.

He must look for silver linings to the great cloud. For instance, Germany exaggerated her toll of prisoners, just as she exaggerated her toll of tonnage sunk by her U-boats. In that case, her exaggeration was 50 per cent. Therefore she is at least likely to be exaggerating by 50 per cent her present captures in men and guns. As to the men, she is no doubt including wounded and then adding 50 per cent; and naturally, in a retreat, the proportion of wounded who must be left behind is high.

"Well," he thought, "I'm finding the silver lining at once, and without pulling the long bow either."

It occurred to him that an offensive on a 10-mile front yielded some 10,000 to 15,000 prisoners as a common experience. But this was not an offensive on a 10-mile front; it was the greatest offensive the world has ever seen; it was an offensive on a 60-mile front.

If an offensive on a ten mile front yielded 10,000 prisoners (putting it lower than the average experience) one on a 50-mile front should naturally yield 50,000. And it hadn't, even in the German communiques.

Another point for his leader came into his mind. At first the German reports were singularly spare. They economized words. They were soberly. But a change had come over them now. They were expansive, they were boastful; instead of a soldier a prose-poet appeared to be writing.

UNITED STATES AND NORWAY TRADE

Agreement Between Officials of Two Countries Provides That Norway Will Supply Certain Articles Exclusively for Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The text of the trade agreement between Norway and the United States was given to the conference of New England importers and exporters on the occasion of the visit to Boston of members of the War Trade Board of the United States, to discuss their problems.

Under its provisions, Norway is to receive at ports of origin her estimated needs of certain articles, insofar as they are not required in the United States, or the rationing of the nations associated with the United States in the war prevented by their exportation. In return, Norway gives assurances that nothing obtained under the agreement shall be exported to Germany or any country associated with her in the war; that no articles released by such importation shall be exported to such destination; nor shall any commodity produced by the use of an article obtained under the agreement, or whose importation shall be facilitated by coal, stores, or license thus obtained, be exported directly or indirectly to Germany or her allies, or to any neutral country without satisfactory security that it shall not be reexported to such destination or re-lease other stock for that disposition.

Further, Norway agrees to restrict her exports of certain commodities to Germany or her allies to specified quantities; and, on the other hand, to permit the export to the United States and her allies of stated amounts of certain of her products, and as much of any other products needed by them as she can spare. This provision, it was said in an address in Boston by a member of the War Trade Board, is of particular advantage to the allies of the United States, which itself requires little from Norway.

The commodities which Norway is to receive comprise foodstuffs, which include bread grains, fodder stuffs, sugar and other articles; oils and fats, including oils for the making of margarine; rubber, consisting mostly of tires, tubes and covers for motor vehicles; textiles, including silk, cotton and wool; metals, including iron and steel, copper, lead and some tin; and miscellaneous, which include many articles such as motor vehicles, dyes, agricultural machinery, down to the skin of the shark, old electric motors and talcum.

Those which she will ship to the Central Powers or their allies include no foodstuffs but fish and fish products in amount 48,000 tons a year. This is a reduction from 144,600 tons, in 1915. She may ship also some calcium carbide, calcium nitrate, ferro silicon, iron ore, zinc and aluminum. Copper may be shipped only if she receives in return within 60 days articles the copper content of which is equal to the amount exported, less 5 per cent for wastage. A list of articles is given which Norway agrees she will not export to the Central Powers or their allies. This includes domestic animals or their products and certain metals.

The commodities which Norway will furnish the United States or her allies, in agreed quantities, are classed as chemical products, metallurgical products, minerals, wood and manufactures of wood, and fish and fish products.

The agreement went into operation on May 10, and it is provided that because Norway's stocks have been blocked for a long time and consequently have been depleted, the movement of supplies shall be undertaken with all possible rapidity. A provision is included to the effect that the United States will grant licenses for bunker fuel and ships stores to vessels transporting such commodities to Norway, and assurance is given, on behalf of the Allies, that such vessels shall not be hindered, held, or seized by them. The right of visit and search, however, is reserved. The period of the agreement is the duration of the war, subject to termination by either party at an earlier date.

To save tonnage, Norway will obtain elsewhere whatever of the supplies she can get, and will furnish monthly statistics of the state of her trade.

They did not look upon grants made to refugees as anticipating the restoration to which they might look forward, above all they did not wish what was done for the refugees to be considered in the light of charity. The refugees were not in debt to the country, to which they had given everything, and all that could be done for them was far less than what was owed to them. He admitted that mistakes and abuses might have occurred but most of the criticisms which had been made, he said, referred to an earlier state of things when the government was suddenly confronted with an enormous problem. A great many difficulties had to be overcome. He alluded to the fact that the Queen was caring for some of the children of the refugees whose parents could not be found, in the Quirinal, and Signor Orlando affirmed that she had told him that she had great difficulty in procuring sufficient beds for the children. If such difficulties could arise in such a case it might be realized with what tremendous problems the government had to cope.

The Prime Minister described the numerous letters he received from Italians and persons of other nationalities all over the world, many of them coming from remote parts of North and South America, containing money for the benefit of the refugees. He had, he said, felt bound to read such letters in spite of all the pressing calls upon his time.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—In an article entitled "The Danger of a Raw Material Boycott," in a recent issue of the Voasische Zeitung, Dr. Eduard Dettmann expresses the view that the danger of Germany's being excluded from foreign supplies of raw material after the war is by no means to be taken lightly, and that for her to thwart the enemy's plans will not be so easy as some people seem to imagine. With regard to this latter point he writes:

"In 1913, Germany imported cotton to the value of 607,000,000 marks, wool 406,000,000 marks, copper 335,000,000 marks, hides 322,000,000 marks, iron ore 227,000,000 marks, raw silk 158,000,000 marks, and rubber 126,000,000 marks, her total imports of raw materials amounting to 5,262,700,000 marks. Now the loss of Germany's custom would be felt very keenly by the producing countries from which she buys, and could only be partially replaced by the increased purchases of the other industrial countries. And in fact those countries which do not actually belong to the Entente would probably refuse to carry out the boycott, should it be proposed in all seriousness. But Germans must steadily face the fact that it is much easier for the producing countries to

sacrifice a considerable portion of their exports than for German industry to dispense with the import of raw material from abroad. To the United States, for instance, with its average cotton crop of 3,250,000 tons, the possible withdrawal of Germany's yearly customs of 369,000 tons (1913) would be no very serious matter. Germany, on the other hand, could not replace this supply, as the other countries from which cotton might be procured, such as British India and Egypt, also belong to the hostile ring. The case is similar with wool, which we procure principally from Australia and South Africa, and only to a very slight extent from Argentina. It must be admitted, however, that America would feel somewhat more keenly the withdrawal of Germany's purchases of copper, which in 1913 amounted to 197,000 tons, or over a third of the total production, which was about 567,000; and this would be even more the case in regard to Italian silk, of which before the war Germany bought over half, that is 270,000 tons.

"These, however, are not the only raw materials of primary importance for our industry for which we are dependent on imports from foreign countries. Our jute comes from British India and Brazil, our hides from Argentina, and our tin from Bolivia; while we are also dependent on foreign countries for our palm kernels from which we obtain oil, for our cacao, manganese ore and so on. In regard to petroleum, which has been rendered more independent of the United States through the opening of wells in Galicia, through the overthrow of Russia, and our altered relations with Russia; while the great development of our nitrates industry during the war can, in case of need, make us independent of Chile saltpeter from abroad.

"Can we retaliate on our enemies with the same weapons? The answer is, no. We might forbid the export of potash, but the only country at which we should strike in this way would be the United States. Other articles, such as artificial dyes and drugs, are too valuable to ourselves as exports to be used for purposes of retaliation.

It is a question even if we did right to limit the export of such articles during the war, as we have only given an impetus to the dye industry of other countries by so doing.

"What cannot be done, therefore, by economic means must be secured by diplomacy; and Germany must insist on the governments of the Entente giving an undertaking not to interfere either directly or indirectly with our access to raw material, and embodying this in the terms of peace.

It must be one of the peace conditions that the Entente shall not permit the establishment or continuance of raw material syndicates intended to prevent imports into Germany. Ultimately, of course, the enforcement of such conditions must depend on our military success; but something might still be done by purely economic weapons. We might, for instance, refuse to send potash to America before she guarantees us a certain quantity of cotton and copper.

"In a word," concludes the writer, "a peace without proper commercial treaties would not be worth having."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A movement has been launched in Milwaukee and Madison to fix the minimum wage for women and minors at \$13.30 a week.

The plan is backed by the Consumers League of Wisconsin, the Central Council of Social Agencies in Milwaukee and the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. A hearing will be given by the state industrial commission in Milwaukee soon.

The Consumers League obtained the services of Miss Janet Van Hise, daughter of President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, to make an investigation. She and Miss Grace Pugh of Milwaukee gathered the facts without cost to the league. They used as a basis the finding made in an investigation in 1914, when it was established that \$9.50 was a living wage then. The investigators found that there had been a 40 per cent increase in costs since 1914. They also found that in Milwaukee 92 per cent of the women are getting under \$13, the necessary wage.

When: On Wednesday, June 5, 1918, between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.

Where: At office of local board having jurisdiction, where the person to be registered permanently resides, or other place designated by that local board.

How: Go in person on June 5 to your registration place. If you expect to be absent from home on June 5 go at once to the office of the local board where you happen to be. Have

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A monument to Williams H. Herndon, law partner of President Lincoln for 17 years before the latter went to Washington \$50,000 was added, making an aggregate for the division of \$1,400,000. The largest gain in Greater Boston was in Brookline, where contributions jumped from \$154,724 to \$183,765. Newton gained \$4000, Quincy nearly \$6000, Medford \$3500, Watertown nearly \$8000 and Canton \$900.

REGISTRATION RULES SUMMARY PUBLISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following summary of draft requirements has been issued by the Provost Marshal-General:

Who must register: All male persons (citizens or aliens) born between June 6, 1896 and June 5, 1897, inclusive, except officers and enlisted men of the regular army, navy and marine corps and the national guard and naval militia while in federal service and officers in officers' reserve corps and enlisted men in enlisted reserve corps while in active service.

When: On Wednesday, June 5, 1918, between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.

Where: At office of local board having jurisdiction, where the person to be registered permanently resides, or other place designated by that local board.

How: Go in person on June 5 to your registration place. If you expect to be absent from home on June 5 go at once to the office of the local board where you happen to be. Have

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RED CROSS FUND \$11,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—New England's Red Cross total it is practically certain will reach \$11,500,000 and it is hoped by officials at the Red Cross headquarters that the total will mount up to \$12,000,000, and figuring on the basis of reports that came in yesterday this figure may be reached. Maine's total has been increased to \$910,000 by delayed returns and in suburban Boston \$50,000 was added, making an aggregate for the division of \$1,400,000. The largest gain in Greater Boston was in Brookline, where contributions jumped from \$154,724 to \$183,765. Newton gained \$4000, Quincy nearly \$6000, Medford \$3500, Watertown nearly \$8000 and Canton \$900.

LINCOLN LAW PARTNER MEMORIAL DEDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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Music Is Essential

"Behind the Lines"

Music Is Essential

"Behind the lines" leads one all the way from Uncle Sam's fighting forces "over there," through the training camps and stations here, and right into the HOME. A good morale at each point insures a victory that must come. Music has a great uplifting force. And the

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COLBY IS CERTAIN TO CAPTURE TITLE

Waterville College Can Lose Saturday's Game With Bowdoin and Still Take Maine State Baseball Championship

MAINE STATE COLLEGE BASEBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Pts	Won	Lost	Pts
Colby	5	1	832	18	10	444
Maine	3	4	428	20	17	541
Bates	2	3	406	15	16	434
Bowdoin	1	3	250	18	20	444

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Me.—With only one more game to play in the Maine State intercollegiate baseball series, Colby College with five games won and one in the lost column is assured of the State Championship. Even if the Waterville team loses its final diamond battle, her standing will be better than that of any other team in the series as the University of Maine has completed its playing with three games won and four lost, Bowdoin and Bates each having lost three making it impossible for them to better Colby's record.

As predicted earlier in the season the state games this year didn't show the real worth of the colleges and the teams this year have been far below the status of those maintained within the past few years.

Colby's success was in her ability to hit during the pinches, when hits meant runs and although she was defeated by the State University in perhaps the best game of the state series, she showed far better than Bates in two games with Coach H. D. Lord's team, and better than Bowdoin in her one game thus far with Coach Benjamin Houser's Brunswick aggregation. Losing three first-class pitchers and players by calls to service, at the opening of the season, the Colby team was underrated and showed far better than her opponents, once the season was underway.

Bowdoin was hard hit by several of her best players leaving the institution during the season on account of the draft or entrance into officers' training camps. Bowdoin elected her fourth captain for the season last Saturday to guide her through the last two games remaining on her schedule, Coach Lord, the former big league Boston and Chicago ball player had good battery material at Bates; but his infield played poorly during the season as did that of Monte Cross the former Philadelphia Athletics veteran who coached the team at the State University.

Colby has one game to play, that with Bowdoin on Saturday, and regardless of the result will win the pennant. Bates and Bowdoin have two games to play, one today, here, and the other at Brunswick tomorrow.

SAILORS TO ROW IN N. Y. REGATTA

New York Rowing Association to Hold Its Annual Races on the Hudson River

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Featuring races between crews from the United States naval training stations, the New York Rowing Association will hold its annual Memorial Day regatta on the Hudson River today. In addition to this feature, an interesting program will be carried out.

The race for sailors will be between 12-oared cutters, and some keen competition is sure to take place, as the sailors have taken great interest in the event, with the result that so many crews entered from the Pelham Bay station that elimination races had to be held in order to reduce the entry to two crews. In addition to the Pelham Bay crews, there will be other crews, representing the Granite State training ship and probably some of the battleships which are in this vicinity.

Schoolboys will also figure in the racing, as New Rochelle is scheduled to meet Stuyvesant, and Morris will race Stuyvesant, the latter being a double-gig event. Entries have been received from the Nonpartisan, the Metropolitan, the Bohemian, the Active and the Woodcliff clubs. More than 25 per cent of the membership in the various boat clubs is now in the service, and for this reason there will be no effort to have races for seniors and juniors. The men will be grouped together as the case may demand.

ANDOVER-EXETER TRACK MEET TODAY

EXETER, N. H.—The Phillips Andover Academy track and field team will meet the Phillips-Exeter Academy team on Plympton Playing Field this afternoon in their annual dual competition, and a hard-fought contest is expected to take place with the local school the favorite to win based on the showing made in preliminary meets.

While it is not expected that any records will be broken on account of the fact that both of these schools have lost many star men through war service, the competition should, as a rule, be close and interesting. One of the features of the meet is expected to be the battle between Torkelson of Exeter and Dwyer of Andover for first place in the 100 and 220-yard dashes.

The only time this year these schools have met in athletic competition was when the two relay teams raced at the indoor meet of the Boston Athletic Association and Exeter won that race with ease.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Milwaukee 5, Kansas City 2.

St. Paul 6, Milwaukee 5.

RACE TIGHTENS IN THE NATIONAL

Philadelphia Defeats New York Giants—Boston and Brooklyn Divide Their Double-Header

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Pts	Won	Lost	Pts
New York	23	11	676	16	6	667
Philadelphia	22	11	667	16	6	652
Cincinnati	20	17	541	17	9	417
Pittsburgh	15	16	484	32	14	444
Boston	18	20	444	38	22	371
Philadelphia	18	19	444	38	22	371
Brooklyn	18	21	384	44	21	346
St. Louis	12	21	384	516	25	320

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Brooklyn 5, Boston 2.
Boston 3, Brooklyn 6.
Philadelphia 5, New York 2.
Chicago-Cincinnati postponed.
St. Louis-Pittsburgh postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Brooklyn (two games).
New York at Philadelphia (two games).

Cincinnati at Chicago (two games).
St. Louis at Pittsburgh (two games).

BOSTON, Mass.—There was another tightening up in the National League baseball championship race Wednesday afternoon as the result of the Philadelphia club defeating the New York Giants, 5 to 2, while Chicago did not play. The difference between first and second place in the championship standing is now only half a game.

Boston and Brooklyn were the other teams which played yesterday and they divided their double-header, Brooklyn winning the first game, 5 to 2, and Boston taking the second, 3 to 0.

BROOKLYN DIVIDES ITS DOUBLE-HEADER

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Brooklyn and Boston broke even in the first double-header of the season Wednesday. Marquard kept the Braves' hits well scattered in the first game and Brooklyn won 5 to 2 by bunching a triple and four singles in the fourth inning.

Fillingham held Brooklyn to four hits in the second game and shut them out, 3 to 0. The scores:

FIRST GAME

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	10
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	10	10
Batteries	—	Marquard	—	Krueger	—	—	—	—	—	0
Ragan and Henry	Umpires	—	O'Day and	—	—	—	—	—	—	0

SECOND GAME

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Batteries	—	Marquard	—	Krueger	—	—	—	—	—	0
Ragan and Henry	Umpires	—	O'Day and	—	—	—	—	—	—	0

BOSTON AMERICANS TAKE BOTH GAMES

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston and Washington met in a double-header at Fenway Park Wednesday afternoon, and the Red Sox were the winners in both, taking the first game, 4 to 2, and the second, 3 to 0. The first game found Mayes opposed to Harper, and the former had much the better of the argument, holding Washington to six hits, while Brown was held to only three for the winners. The score:

SECOND GAME

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Batteries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Johnson and Henry	Umpires	—	O'Day and	—	—	—	—	—	—	0

PHILADELPHIA WINS FROM NEW YORK, 5 TO 2

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Bunching hits in the seventh inning Wednesday, Philadelphia defeated New York, 5 to 2, after the Giants had held the lead from the start. Prendergast kept the hits scattered after the second inning. The score:

FIRST GAME

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	10
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Batteries	—	Prendergast and L. Burns	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
McCarthy	Umpires	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0

LARGE ENTRY LIST FOR ANNUAL EVENT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Athletes from many sections of the East and Middle West of the United States were gathered here today for the forty-second annual championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, to be held on Franklin Field tomorrow and Saturday.

Despite the war the entry list is one of the largest in the history of the games, 21 institutions being represented.

STONE SCHOOL EIGHT LEAVES FOR ITHACA

BOSTON, Mass.—Stone School eight left this city Wednesday night for Ithaca, N. Y., where it will row the Cascadilla School crew next Saturday afternoon on Lake Cayuga. These crews have not raced since 1916 when they clashed on the Charles River.

Coach Paul Grinn of Stone School is confident his oarsmen will give an excellent account of themselves, as they have displayed good form in their recent workouts.

Stone School's shell will be seated as follows:

Parker, Harrison, stroke; Jeffrey Richardson Jr., 7; E. Kingsley, 6; Karl Pfaffman, 5; Francis Dunham, 4; Earl Pennington, 3; Phillip Brackett, 2; Herbert Sherbrook, bow; Nathaniel Nutting, coxswain.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

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IMPORTANCE OF PORT OF BATUM

Terminus of Trans-Caucasian Railway Line From Baku—Traffic Is Considerable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Georgian Information Bureau

LONDON, England.—The port and fortress of Batum, which is situated on the southeastern shores of the Black Sea and which the Turks claim to have taken on April 15, after stubborn defense by the Georgian Army, is one of the chief ports of Georgia and the whole of Trans-Caucasia. According to the decision of the Berlin Congress in 1878, this town, together with the district of Batum, was ceded by Turkey to Russia, and was occupied by her on Aug. 28, 1878. In this way one of the oldest provinces of the Kingdom of Georgia was liberated from the oppressive rules of the Turkish invader.

At the peace conference of Brest-Litovsk, the Bolsheviks surrendered Batum to the Turks behind the back of the Trans-Caucasian Republic. As this decision was not recognized by the aforesaid Republic, the Turkish invasion is resisted to the utmost by the Georgian troops. In taking Batum, the Turks were very substantially assisted by the Black Sea Fleet, commanded by the Bolsheviks.

The port and town of Batum has a population of 30,000 inhabitants, mostly Georgians. It is the residence of the Georgian Bishop of Batum, and a most important point in the proposed Odessa-Batum-Baku line leading toward Afghanistan and India, which the Germans and Turks intend to control. The port of Batum, from the time of its liberation from Turkey up to the beginning of this war, has been the chief town for exports from Turkestan, Persia and Trans-Caucasia, and was also used as an import town for the same districts.

From 1884-1914 the products exported to the countries of Western Europe from this port included:

Petroleum 22,661,532 tons; manganese ore 1,876,824 tons (the bulk of this ore has been exported from the Port of Potti, which is situated north of Batum on the Black Sea); wool 99,832 tons; licorice root 369,563 tons; grain, 406,265 tons; silk cocoons, 23,451 tons; oil cake, 76,100 tons; albumen, 7520 tons; hides, 5363 tons; Lucerne seed, 9460 tons; salt, 3650 tons; almonds, 5682 tons; cottonseed, 40,661 tons; walnut logs and boxwood, 65,053 tons; carpets, 23,800 tons; other articles 331,998 tons.

During the same period articles imported from the countries of Western Europe to the Port of Batum included:

Tin plate 526,605 tons; timber 650,118 tons; bricks and tiles 113,539 tons; sulphur 52,857 tons; metals 106,537 tons; machinery 45,135 tons; chemicals 30,392 tons; silkworm eggs 55 tons; hardware 58,518 tons; cement 19,215 tons; and other articles 195,066 tons.

From 1884-1910 75 per cent of both export and import trade of this port was controlled by Great Britain, but she was overtaken by Germany, who for ten pre-war years controlled 65 per cent. Great Britain only participated with 7 per cent, the other countries being Austria-Hungary, France, Italy and Turkey. The return of shipping of all nationalities which entered and cleared in the foreign trade of the Port of Batum from 1883-1914 are:

	Vessels	Tonnage
British	4,287	7,862,326
Austro-Hungarian	1,514	2,271,526
Belgian	647	1,145,399
Dutch	68	146,608
French	2,002	3,234,488
German	1,074	1,760,256
Greek	2,172	1,225,345
Italian	531	604,723
Norwegian	110	158,808
Russian	7,375	4,487,255
Danish	125	143,500
Turkish	17,769	692,912

*Sailing vessels.

It can be seen from this that the traffic of the Port of Batum is considerable. It must also be noticed that for the 10 pre-war years the bulk of the German trade with this port was carried in British bottoms.

The importance of the Port of Batum becomes more apparent when we consider that it is a terminus of the Trans-Caucasian railway line from Baku, which is about 600 miles long, and also of the pipe line connecting the classical oil fields of the Baku district. There is also direct connection by rail from Tiflis, with an important town in the north of Persia, Tavriz. From Baku, across the Caspian Sea to Krasnovodsk, there is direct connection with the Trans-Caspian railway line, leading toward the frontiers of Afghanistan and Chinese Turkestan.

It is, therefore, obvious that if mastery of this district and lines of communication are obtained by the Central Powers, much quicker and more convenient road will be established for embarrassing the British Empire in India. Meanwhile, small nations like the Georgians and Armenians are trying to defend this line, and they hope to receive the necessary assistance without delay.

DEALING IN FOREIGN TIMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade direct the attention of all persons in Great Britain concerned with dealing in timber of any kind outside the United Kingdom to the terms of the Timber Order 1918. Under this order, a permit is necessary from the Controller of Timber Supplies, Board of Trade, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, before entering into any transaction relating to timber grown outside the United Kingdom. Holders of licenses to import are not excepted, and must apply to the Controller of Timber Supplies before arranging for the charter of tonnage or taking delivery of timber purchased abroad. The present order will, it is expected, be followed before long by another, regulating not only dealing in timber, but also its use in Great Britain, whether grown outside or inside the country. Vir-

tually the entire importation of timber will be affected on account of the government, this arrangement following upon prolonged negotiations between the Controller of Timber Supplies and representatives of the timber trade. The Timber Order, 1918, is not designed to interfere with the normal business of firms established in the dominions or colonies as timber producers, but is intended to prevent speculative transactions in timber in the countries of origin by or on behalf of persons in the United Kingdom. The Timber Order, 1918, provides that: Until further notice no person shall in the United Kingdom, buy, sell, or receive, or enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the sale, purchase, or transport, of any timber grown outside the United Kingdom which is not actually in stock in the United Kingdom at the date of the order, except under, and in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by or on behalf of the Controller of Timber Supplies subsequent to the date of this order.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Walter Douglas, who has been indicted by the United States District Court sitting at Tucson, Ariz., for alleged participation in forcible deportation of workers from the town of Bisbee, Ariz., last July, is president of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, one of the large copper producing companies of the country and owner of mines at Bisbee. Mr. Douglas was formerly general manager of the Phelps-Dodge interests at Bisbee, and lived there until 1917, when he was elected president of the corporation. The charge which he will face will be that of conspiracy to deprive citizens of rights guaranteed them by the Constitution and by the laws of the nation. Mr. Douglas is a Canadian-born and educated mining engineer, whose professional training was obtained at the School of Mines, Columbia University, New York City. One of his first professional engagements took him to Arizona as engineer of a mining company. This was in 1900, and between that time and 1910, when he joined the staff and became an interested sharer in the conduct of the corporation that he now serves, he was building up a reputation as a metallurgist and consulting engineer. As his financial holdings increased, and as he rose in power and responsibility, he became interested in the administration of the transportation lines that serve the mining companies of the southwestern region of the United States; and today he is a member of important rail-way directorates.

Brigadier-General Sir William Henry Manning, K.C. M. G. C. B., who has been Governor of Jamaica since 1913, has recently been appointed Governor of Ceylon, and is at present in England before proceeding to his new post. Brigadier-General Manning entered the Indian army in 1888 and retired in 1910. He served in the second Burmese war, and on the Northwest Frontier in India. He also saw active service in Central Africa, where he raised and commanded the Central African regiment. Subsequently he commanded the Somaliland Field Force. In 1910 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Nyasaland, and held the position until the time he was appointed Governor of Jamaica.

Peter Roberts, who is prominent in discussion of plans by which the various campaigns for the assimilation of aliens in the United States may be effectively carried on and coordinated, is an investigator and author, of Welsh nativity, who came from South Wales to the United States after he had had a collegiate training at Brecon Memorial College. He entered the Yale Divinity School, at New Haven, Conn., and in 1886 was ordained as a Congregational clergyman. Then he turned to service to the section of the country where the Welsh are in largest force, namely in eastern Pennsylvania, and held pastorates successfully in Scranton, Olyphant, and Mahony City. When the Young Men's Christian Association decided to organize for more aggressive work among the immigrants of the country, and formed its first group of investigators and workers, Dr. Roberts, because of his knowledge of conditions in a state where the racial mixture was especially marked, was enlisted for the new work, and at once set about making "studies" at home and abroad, which have made him known internationally. He also served the federal government in some of its investigations of the immigrant problem. There is perhaps no one in the country, today, who has had a more varied or longer opportunity for study of the immigrant situation.

George C. Taylor, now head of the American Express Company, is to be head of the newly planned Federal Express Company, which the Director-General of Railroads, Mr. McAdoo, and the four leading express companies of the United States have agreed to form. Mr. Taylor's case is a typical one of the rise of a person of ability from a low to a high position of responsibility. Not many years ago he was a driver for the American Express Company, in a small Wisconsin town. He became general superintendent of the western division of the company, and in 1914 was chosen president of the concern. He is said to be an executive who keeps near his subordinates and knows their needs, and whose attitude toward the public is one of sincere desire to serve and not exploit.

HOUSING IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The house shortage has become so serious here that the Mayor has asked for an inventory of vacant land owned by the city, with a view to considering the advisability of erecting a number of medium-sized houses. The cancellation of apartment house restrictions on certain streets is also contemplated, the height of buildings not to exceed three stories.

CONFERENCE ON WAR ECONOMIES

Federal, State and City Officials Announced to Speak at New York Sessions, June 5-6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the individual economy which is needed to raise loans and pay taxes for the support of the war must be matched by wise economy in community affairs is to be the keynote of a national conference on war economy to be held in this city June 5 and 6 under the joint auspices of the Academy of Political Science and the Bureau of Municipal Research, with the cooperation of the National Municipal League. It is expected that officials of the national government will address the conference, and the governors of several states and mayors of the more important cities are being requested to appoint delegates. The object of the gathering is to encourage the revamping of local and state governments, to strengthen their support of national war policies, to preserve and strengthen democratic institutions, and to distribute equitably the financial burdens of the war.

R. Fulton Cutting, chairman of the board of trustees of the Bureau of Municipal Research, will preside over the session devoted to a discussion of "Executive Leadership in Democracy"; Mortimer L. Schiff, over that which is scheduled to deal with "War Economy in Financing Local Governments" and Victor Morawetz, over the session which is to consider "The New Era in Budgets." Among the speakers announced are: Assistant secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt; V. Everit Macy, chairman of the Shipbuilding Adjustment Board; Paul M. Warburg, vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board; Samuel Gompers, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Gov. Carl Mollenkamp of Maine, Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, Gov. Emerson C. Harrington of Maryland, Mayor Andrew J. Peters of Boston and Comptroller Charles L. Craig of New York City.

At a luncheon meeting at the Hotel Astor the speakers will discuss "The Government as Employer." The sessions will close with a dinner conference at the City Club at which a number of those who have been attending the meetings will discuss "New Duties of City and State Governments in War Times."

REPORT OF THE GAS TRACTION COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The inter-departmental committee on gas traction, of which Sir Boverton Redwood is chairman, appointed by Mr. Walter Long at the end of November last, has issued a unanimous interim report favorable to the further use of gas for traction purposes.

The conclusions and recommendations of the committee include the following:

Safety and Simplicity: That ordinary town gas can be effectively, safely and promptly substituted for motor spirit, as a fuel for use in internal-combustion engines of the types which are commonly fitted to motor vehicles, without reduction of the compression space in the cylinders of such engines.

Economy: It is reasonable, from a commercial point of view, to adopt a mean consumption of 250 cubic feet of ordinary town gas (with, say, a gross calorific value of 490-500 British thermal units per cubic foot) as the equivalent of one gallon of motor spirit, and on this consumption ratio gas at 4s. per 1000 cubic feet shows the same fuel cost as motor spirit at 1s. per gallon, apart from interest on cost of installation, and the maintenance of flexible containers and filling arrangements.

Supply: It is desirable that owners of gas-undertakings should themselves be suppliers of gas for traction purposes, and that they should also allow resale through the intermediary of motor depots and like establishments. There should be no restrictions, except in so far as shortage of coal or other war conditions may render imposition of control or priority necessary, upon the drawing of supplies of gas for traction purposes through suitable meters at consumers' premises or private filling-stations.

Standard Connection: The gas inlet to the container on any vehicle in general use should be of iron gas-pipe, of 2½-inch bore, screwed externally with the British standard pipe-thread to take a union for that size of pipe, and such union should be fitted permanently to the end of the flexible tube or other connecting-pipe through which the gas is passed from the source of supply.

Price of Gas.—The price of gas for traction purposes should not exceed the ruling price per 1000 cubic feet in any area of supply, subject to the district rates of discount (if any) according to quantity, if the supply is taken at the consumer's premises or private filling station on any agreed system of measurement. There should be a charge of not more than 2d. per 100 cubic feet over and above the ruling domestic rate for the area, in respect of any supplies for traction purposes which are drawn at any filling station or depot other than at the consumer's premises or private filling station, in order to cover labor and service, with a minimum of 6d. per filling.

Precautions.—A flexible container should be mounted on and attached to any motor vehicle in such a manner that on partial or total deflation due to the collapsing portion shall at all times fall within the base of a retaining tray, a box-sided structure, or covered scuttle, of a minimum height of 18 inches, and due provision should be made to prevent "chafing" of the fabric. The over-all height of

any container and the vehicle carrying it should at no time exceed 17 feet from the ground.

There should be top-ventilation to the outside atmosphere, in any building which is used, either permanently or temporarily, for the purpose of housing or otherwise accommodating any vehicle which is equipped with a flexible container with gas inside it. Any flexible container should be completely deflated, if the vehicle to which it is attached has stood idle for more than two weeks.

It is recommended that, in the event of a priority of gas-supply being established, any differentiation in respect of the quantities of gas sold for traction purposes should be on the basis of the priority which attaches to the purposes for which the transport in question is required, and that, having regard to the satisfactory insurance testimony, gas equipped motor vehicles should be admitted to dock premises and wharves without the imposition of any special restrictions. Recommendations are also made in favor of commercial-scale experiments during the war period with gas under pressure up to at least 1800 pounds on the square inch, subject to the general direction and control of the committee.

An appendix gives in detail a specification for an approved class of fabric for "gas-bags." The necessity for this is doubtless found in the committee's statement that inferior fabrics become so porous after one month of use as to allow leakage of gas to an extent equal to the consumption by the engine.

All communications concerning the work of the gas traction committee should be addressed to Mr. E. S. Shrapnell-Smith, Chief Economy Officer, H. M. Petroleum Executive, 12 Berkeley Street, London, W. 1, who will continue to act as secretary to the committee.

COMMENTS ON POLISH DEBATE IN PRUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The high-handed character of the debate on the Polish question in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet has been frankly ascribed by the organs of the Left to the atmosphere produced in Germany by the course of the military operations in the west. "Count Yorck von Wartenburg, the foremost leader of the reactionary element in the First Chamber," wrote the Berliner Tageblatt, "coined yesterday's debate on the Polish question the phrase 'The state is primarily power, and again power, and is called upon to fulfill cultural tasks only subsidiary to this.' That is an espousal of Napoleon I's imperialist policy of force, and it could not be more clearly expressed. But actually Count Yorck was merely voicing the sentiment that has taken possession of influential circles in Germany since the military successes in the west."

The inspiring and thrilling successes that our armies are now achieving in the west, and still more the expectation nourished by authoritative utterances that these successes will expand from the military and political point of view into final victory and peace, the patriotic, tense atmosphere engendered by what has occurred, and what is expected to occur, had created a new situation," wrote the Frankfurter Zeitung.

"All those parties, which under different names and organizations disapproved a peace policy," it observed, "are now declaring that policy to be finally overcome, and are leaving to their supporters and sponsors only the choice of submitting to views regarding peace aims they have hitherto rejected, or, in so far as people in official positions are concerned, of retiring. This storm-attack upon what up to now, or, let us say more cautiously, up to recently, ranked as the German war aims and peace policy, has been conducted with undeniably dexterity and zeal by its opponents in the press, in meetings, by telegrams, and by demonstrations of all kinds, and that which was enacted in the Prussian Upper House yesterday and today is the first act of this attack as carried into the parliamentary arena."

In addition, however, to its importance as a symptom, the radical press is inclined to regard the debate as highly significant in itself. The Frankfurter Zeitung, for instance, remarked that, whereas it usually mattered little what the Prussian Upper House said and resolved, it was evident on the occasion in question the utterances of speakers like Dr. Körte, Count Yorck, and Herr von Kleist obviously marked and resolved, it was evident that, whereas it usually mattered little what the Prussian Upper House said and resolved, it was evident on the occasion in question the utterances of speakers like Dr. Körte, Count Yorck, and Herr von Kleist obviously marked and resolved, it was evident that, whereas it usually mattered little what the Prussian Upper House said and resolved, it was evident on the occasion in question the utterances of speakers like Dr. Körte, Count Yorck, and Herr von Kleist obviously marked and resolved, it was evident that, whereas it usually mattered little what the Prussian Upper House said and resolved, it was evident on the occasion in question the utterances of speakers like Dr. Körte, Count Yorck, and Herr von Kleist obviously marked and resolved, it was evident that, whereas it usually mattered little what the Prussian Upper House said and resolved, it was evident on the occasion in question the utterances of speakers like Dr. Körte, Count Yorck, and Herr von Kleist obviously marked and resolved, it was evident that, whereas it usually mattered little what the Prussian Upper House said and resolved, it was evident on the occasion in question the utterances of speakers like Dr. Körte, Count Yorck, and Herr von Kleist obviously marked and resolved, it was evident that, whereas it usually mattered little what the Prussian Upper House said and resolved, it was evident on the occasion in question the utterances of speakers like Dr. Körte, Count Yorck, and Herr von Kleist obviously marked and resolved, it was evident that, whereas it usually mattered little what the Prussian Upper House said and resolved, it was evident on the occasion in question the utterances of speakers like Dr. Körte, Count Yorck, and Herr von Kleist obviously marked and resolved, it was evident that, whereas it usually mattered little what the Prussian Upper House said and resolved, it was evident on the occasion in question the utterances of speakers like Dr. Körte, Count Yorck, and Herr von Kleist obviously marked and resolved, it was evident that, whereas it usually mattered little what the Prussian Upper House said and resolved, it was evident on the occasion in question the utterances of speakers like Dr. Körte, Count Yorck, and Herr von Kleist obviously marked and resolved, it was evident that, whereas it usually mattered little what the Prussian Upper House said and resolved, it was evident on the occasion in question the utterances of speakers like Dr. Körte, Count Yorck, and Herr von Kleist obviously marked and resolved, it was evident that, whereas it usually mattered little what the Prussian Upper House said and resolved, it was evident on the occasion in question the utterances of speakers like Dr. Körte, Count Yorck, and Herr von Kleist obviously marked and resolved, it was evident that, whereas it usually mattered little what the Prussian Upper House said and resolved, it was evident on the occasion in question the utterances of speakers like Dr. Körte, Count Yorck, and Herr von Kleist obviously marked and resolved, it was evident that, whereas it usually mattered little what the Prussian Upper House said and resolved, it was evident on the occasion in question the utterances of speakers like Dr. Körte, Count Yorck, and Herr von Kleist obviously marked and resolved, it was evident that, whereas it usually mattered little what the Prussian Upper House said and resolved, it was evident on the occasion in question the utterances of speakers like Dr. Körte, Count Yorck, and Herr von Kleist obviously marked and resolved, it was evident that, whereas it usually mattered little what the Prussian Upper House said and resolved, it was evident on the occasion in question the utterances of speakers like Dr. Körte, Count

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Joke on the Children

Once there was a field, where beautiful yellow daisies grew. There were millions of white daisies everywhere, but only in this one field could you find the yellow daisies. Every day or no, the children would run a race to be the first to gather some daisies for their teacher.

But, one morning, when they got to the daisy field, they found that some one had picked the heads off every single yellow daisy and left them to wither on the grass.

"It's that horrid Timmy Graves," the children cried. "We'll tell Teacher."

But Teacher only smiled and shook her head.

"Give the flowers another trial, children. They will be in bloom again tomorrow, you know."

The next morning, an excited group of children burst into the schoolroom. "They're all spoiled again, Teacher. Every single flower is gone. They are pulled off and lying all over the grass, and we just know that Tim—"

"Hush! children, and remember what I said. I think we had better put some policeman on guard to watch our flowers. Timmy," she beckoned to a freckle-faced boy, "wouldn't you like to get up quite early tomorrow morning and go down to the yellow daisy field? You live nearer the field than any of us; you can watch and see what happens to our flowers."

"Yes, Teacher, I can," Timmy's face was eager. "I have to get up at five o'clock, to help my father weed the garden, and I can run down to the field then."

"Very well, Timmy, I shall depend on you to report to us tomorrow just what happens."

The children all looked at one another, but not a word was said.

Next morning, after the opening song, Timmy's hand flew up.

"Well, Timmy, did you find out anything?"

"Yes, Teacher, and it's the funniest thing. You know, when my father lets our cows out in the morning, they go right down the lane past the yellow daisy field and my little yellow calf—her name is Daisy, too, and she is little enough to slip under fence rails—she just scoots right under the fence into the daisy field and eats the tops off the clover blossoms as fast as anything. Every time she nips off a yellow daisy, she gives her head a shake and throws it down on the grass. She nips those daisies as quick as a wink. I chased her out and gave her a good switching; my father is going to fix the fence today, so she can't get under it any more."

"Well, well, children," the Teacher's dimples were dancing. "I didn't know that our yellow daisies are the same color as herself. A yellow calf and yellow daisies belong together, I guess. Timmy, your yellow calf played quite a joke on us, didn't he?"

The children all watched to see if those dimples meant that the Teacher was laughing at them or the little yellow calf. I don't think it is hard to guess who the joke is on, do you?"

A Picture of a French Village

Not every little girl gets as interesting a letter from her soldier father as the following, which the Springfield Republican recently printed, observes the Youths' Companion. It was written by an officer in a Massachusetts regiment, now serving in France, and gives an entertaining description of French peasant life. After telling her that the farmers live in villages and that their houses are built of stone, and roofed with slabs of stone, he continues:

These houses are so old that the roofs are green with moss. Usually, there is one window downstairs, opening on the street beside the door. In the window inside is the sink, a great, saucer-shaped stone, and a hole under the window is the sink drain—right on the street. Opposite the door is the fireplace, just a place on the stone slab floor, with a hood over it.

There, over the embers, are toasters, trivets, skillets, and all sorts of old-fashioned cooking utensils. Over in the corner is a brass thing that looks like a covered basket. It is a foot warmer. They fill it with coals, and in that way keep their feet warm in the cold rooms. On the step outside the door, is a row of wooden shoes, which they wear over soft felt shoes that lace round the ankles. Over in the corner of the room is a bed and, except for a few chairs and a table, the room is complete.

The night Daddy got here he went to one of these houses, with two other officers, and asked the lady if she could provide some supper. She said she could. So she put some more sticks on the fire, wiped out a three-legged iron skillet, put in some lard, set the skillet down on the hearth and raked some coals under it. Then she pared some potatoes and cut them for frying. After that, she reached up to one of the beams that crossed the kitchen and took down a ham. She cut off some slices, fried them, and we had a fine supper: bread and butter, ham, French-fried potatoes and quince jelly.

The Wild Rose

Summer has crossed the fields, and where she trod
Violets bloom; the dancing wind-flowers nod.
And daisies blossom all across the sod.
She passed the brook, and in their glad surprise
The first forget-me-nots smiled at the skies.
And caught the very color of her eyes.
But, sleeping in the meadow-land, she pressed
The dear wild-rose so closely to her breast
It stole her heart—and so she loves it best.

—Charles Buxton Going.



A Conway Payton

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Field Council

"Time? Time?" the Weasel whispered to the Beaver, who was sitting close beside him, as he made a rapid entry of the arrival of the Rabbit at the Council, on a long scroll of paper.

"Time unimportant," replied the Beaver.

"Time unimportant," wrote the Weasel.

"No, no, no, I mean no need for mention."

"No need for mention," wrote the Weasel.

The Beaver sat back amazed. "How long," he asked, "is the report to be?"

"Miles, miles," replied the reporter, "miles long."

The Weasel, with elbows well squared out, sat on the back of his head and coat open, was seated at the end of the long council table taking notes for the Cottontail Chronicle. The animals were crowded round and, as many as could, had obtained seats at the table. The Fox presided.

"The next item on the agenda," the Fox was saying, "is the consideration of the Woodchuck's path. Who," he asked, looking round inquiringly, "gives evidence?"

The Water Rat replied promptly, "I do."

"No, you don't," came a voice from behind a tuft of grass. "The only animal capable of giving evidence is a woodchuck. I give evidence."

"Well, proceed," said the Fox.

"But—" began the Water Rat.

"Silence," said the Fox.

The Woodchuck began. "The path leads from under a beautiful spreading—"

"Cut that out," said the Fox. "No poetry, please."

"Well," said the Woodchuck with a frown, "it's a most glorious lane winding through the sweetest grasses and into—"

"Come, come," said the Fox. "The point, please."

"I was getting there," said the Woodchuck. "The point of the path is the beauty of it."

The Fox brought his paw down with a bang on the council table.

"That'll do," he said. "Path passed: proceed. The Woodchuck shows cause. Next item," he said with a business-like air, turning to the clerk, a Field Mouse, who was turning over a huge pile of papers on the ground.

"But," said the Water Rat, aggressively, "my point is that the Woodchuck's path is very inconvenient to the Water Rats."

"Justice is justice," said the Fox. "Woodchuck has proved his point. Next, please."

The Field Mouse read out: "Water Rats prefer a complaint against the Beavers for building their dams in the streams."

The Beaver looked up. "Say it again," he shouted.

The Field Mouse read it again. "He's mad," said the Beaver. "The streams would go dry—besides," he stammered out, "we save the country."

"Bosh," said the Water Rat, "you're ruining the streams."

The Fox intervened. "Are the streams being ruined or are they not? That is the point," was all he said.

"They are not," said the Beaver, and the Water Rat shouted, "They are!"

"Proved," said the Fox calmly. "The Beaver said it first. Beavers to build dams."

The Beaver rushed back to his seat beside the Weasel.

"Write that clear," he said. "Beavers are to build. Get it clear."

The Weasel wrote it down. The Fox's impudent voice rang out again, "Next item."

The Field Mouse was scattering papers about. Every animal at the council table laid his paw, if he could, upon a paper, and the Squirrel caught up a memorandum. It read, "Overplanting of trees. Squirrels to be expelled."

"Who accuses the Squirrels?" the Squirrel demanded, in excited tones, reading it out.

"Take it as next," said the Fox. "Who gives evidence?"

"I do," said the Squirrel.

"Go ahead," said the Fox. "Passed."

He cried immediately, without waiting for the Squirrel to speak. "Squirrels to leave the woods."

"Put it down," he said to the reporter. "No, no, no," the Squirrel screamed, jumping up. "No, we won't leave the woods."

"Justice is justice," said the Fox. "You put the case forward yourself."

Here the Rabbit intervened.

"Mr. Fox, may I speak?" he said with dignity.

The Fox signaled his acquiescence with a wave of his paw.

"Mr. President," the Rabbit began, "there's a misunderstanding. Squirrel was going to deny the evidence."

"Pardon me," said the Fox icily.

"That's not law. The first animal to speak always decides a case."

"Thank you, sir," said the Rabbit.

The Woodchuck began. "I understand, then, the squirrels leave the woods?" he added.

"Not at all," said the Fox. "If the squirrels do not like the verdict, they can ignore it."

The Fox signaled his acquiescence with a wave of his paw.

"No, you don't," came a voice from behind a tuft of grass.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

VALUE PLACED ON EUROPEAN COTTON

English Board of Trade Issues New Regulations With a View to Observation of Set Rules Governing the Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England (May 6)—At the end of September last, steps were taken by the government to limit profits arising from dealings in raw cotton. The method was as follows: An American official values committee and an Egyptian official values committee were appointed to fix the "official value" of cotton, daily, based on spot prices ruling in the southern states of America and in Alexandria. To these prices was added the approximate cost of transportation, insurance and warehousing, and no cotton might be bought or sold at above 5 per cent of the "official value" so reached, unless the seller could satisfy the appropriate committee that the costs and charges already exceeded the 5 per cent above such value.

The Board of Trade has now issued new regulations with a view to insuring the strict observance of the rules laid down in September. In future, all sales of cotton made for either spot, deferred delivery, or c. l. f. terms are to be reported to the official values committee on the day the contract is made. A special form is provided for the purpose, and on it the growth, grade and staple of the cotton and the price paid for it have to be shown. The return, so far as the names of the buyers and sellers are concerned, will be treated as confidential, unless investigation has to be made which will render the disclosure of names necessary. Buyers are required to retain for one month either the original samples or redraws, in order that these may be available for the inspections that will be made from time to time by the official values committees. In cases where the maximum price—5 per cent over the official value—has been exceeded, on the ground of cost above the official estimate, the seller must attach to the return of the sale a statement showing in detail how he has calculated the cost. The new regulations are binding on all traders in cotton, whether spinners, merchants, brokers, or dealers, and apply to all transactions including sales made by one spinner to another. Failure to report a sale or any other breach of the regulations will make the offender liable to fine or imprisonment under the Defense of the Realm Act.

The Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy After the War, which was appointed by Mr. Asquith's government in 1916, has now issued its final report, and from the committee which dealt with the textile trades it is learned that the majority of employers in the cotton industry do not desire a tariff for the industry's protection and are also against the imposition of a general tariff. The opposition to a general tariff is based on cost of production and to that extent the fear that it would increase the cost of production and to that extent handicap the trade as against its competitors. The Textiles Committee state that "all the evidence we have tends to prove that the strength of the British cotton trade, both in yarn and cloth, in the competitive markets of the world, is practically unimpaired, although considerable changes are taking place in the character of the trade. In the great open markets of the East and of South America, which absorb more than 70 per cent of the export trade, British goods, before the war were, upon the whole, maintaining their position. It should be noted, however, that very severe competition is threatened from Japan in eastern markets, and considerable Italian competition is experienced in certain South American markets, notably the Argentine Republic."

The committee call attention to the deficiency of supplies of raw cotton and to the probability of the shortage increasing in the immediate future. They state that it is "eminently unsatisfactory" that one of the principal industries of the Kingdom should be dependent for its raw material on the single source of supply found in America, a source which is entirely beyond its control. The committee recommend that every possible effort should be made to extend the cultivation of cotton within the borders of the British Empire.

Preliminary steps, initiated by the Board of Trade, have been taken with a view to the setting up of Whitley councils in the cotton industry. The Whitley councils take their name from the chairman of the subcommittee of the Government Reconstruction Committee, which was charged with the duty of making recommendations for improving the relations of capital and labor after the war. The scheme involves establishing, in any industry to which it is applied, a National Industrial Council, with subsidiary district councils and at the base, workshop committees in the various places of business. These bodies are to be composed of representatives, in equal numbers, of the employers' associations and the trade unions, and their duty will be to watch over the organization of the industry and consider ways and means for developing it.

The councils will in no way supersede the work that is already done by the employers' associations and the trade unions—at any rate, such is not the intention of the Whitley Committee—which will, as now, jointly discuss and adjust differences as to wages, hours and certain conditions of labor. The functions of the councils will be more of an administrative character; they will meet at regular

intervals and not only when a dispute is pending. In short, they will have a controlling influence in industry, which is absent in the case of the various conciliation boards and joint committees which, in all the principal industries, have already been set up by the organization of employers and employees. Indeed, the scheme is, in one of its aspects, an attempt to meet the growing demand of trade unionism in Great Britain for an effective voice in the control of industry, an actual share in management.

In the cotton industry, there are certainly present factors which give ground for hope that Whitley councils will be brought into being and work successfully. In the first place, the state of organization both among employers and operatives, has reached a high level. In the second place, the fullest recognition has been extended by the employers to the trade unions for at least a quarter of a century. Thus, the parties concerned are thoroughly accustomed to meet and discuss, and while both sides can fight hard when they feel occasion demands it, the relations between them, as a rule, are quite good. The government has indorsed the Whitley scheme, but has no intention of attempting to force it upon any industry which does not want it. In the cotton trade it may safely be said that a genuine endeavor will be made to agree upon a constitution for the new councils and to make them work.

The annual meetings of the Textile Institute have been held in Manchester at the week-end, the outstanding feature being a conditional offer of the retiring president (Sir William Mather), of £1000 to start a scheme for raising an endowment fund for developing the work of the institute. The offer was accepted, and the decision as to the nature of the scheme was left to the council with full power to act. Already the council has discussed two projects: one the establishing of fellowships of the institute, and the other the founding of a research fund from which to offer prizes for separate researches in cotton, wool, and other fibers, or their use in industry.

Addressing the institute on "Industry, Research and Education," Principal Maxwell Garnett of the Manchester School of Technology said that the textile industries were particularly in need of education and research. The rank and file should, he said, receive more education, especially after the age of 14, in order that the most intelligent might be selected for higher training. Unless the textile industry offered equal opportunities for general training in citizenship to all employed in it, it would have to be content with inferior work as compared with that of other industries. Principal Garnett described as old-fashioned the notion that while professional men worked for the public good business men only worked for profit, and said that it was desirable that those who were to hold the highest business posts should be educated at college alongside the men who were to do research work.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

INTERBORO RAPID TRANSIT April—
Oper. revenue \$3,532,667 *\$18,647
Oper. income 1,526,097 300,503
Net income 611,941 262,527
Pass. carried 67,560,537 50,092

Ten months—
Oper. revenue 33,682,655 *\$58,273
Oper. income 14,773,124 2,267,709
Net income 6,213,722 1,401,411
Pass. carried 61,349,815 *\$58,450

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT April—
Gross earnings 463,035 *94,609
Net income 41,396 6,034
Balance 15,439 6,034

Twelve months—
Gross earnings 5,297,184 *113,685
Net income 617,501 144,842
Balance 6,000,017 144,842

ILLINOIS CENTRAL April—
Total revenue 191,191
Total revenue 5,494,010 6,965,088
Net revenue 5,476,145 5,897,184

From Jan. 1—
Total revenue 30,911,071 27,060,057
Net revenue 47,600,937

YAZOO AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEY April—
Total revenue 1,681,233 1,307,949
Net revenue 431,863 183,815

From Jan. 1—
Total revenue 6,569,863 5,822,682
Net revenue 1,877,099 1,086,469

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS April—
Oper. revenue 4,189,358 *1,128,826
Oper. income 548,808 *150,235
Deficit after charges 70,254 61,863

From Jan. 1—
Oper. revenue 15,668,383 *2,981,065
Oper. income 1,357,008 62,283
Deficit after charges 1,463,542 *625,145

*Increase.

DIVIDENDS

The Delaware & Hudson Co. declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.

The Pierce Arrow Motor Car Co. declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock payable July 1 to stock of record June 14.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock payable June 1 to stock of record June 10.

The Coastwise Transportation Co. has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share and an extra dividend of \$5 a share. The company recently declared a 100 per cent stock dividend, increasing outstanding capital from \$875,000 to \$1,750,000.

GERMAN BANK STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany (via London)—A statement of the Imperial German Bank issued May 23 shows the following changes: Increases—Coin and bullion, 70,000 marks; gold, 121,000 marks; notes, 3,187,000 marks; advances, 2,474,000 marks. Decreases—Treasury notes, 39,223,000 marks; bills, 545,762,000 marks; securities, 12,085,000 marks; circulation, 103,622,000 marks; deposits, 418,054,000 marks; liabilities, 68,254,000 marks. Total gold holdings, \$3,345,534 marks.

GAS COMPANY INCORPORATES DOVER, Del.—Articles of incorporation have been filed here by the Gulf States Gas Corporation with a capital of \$5,000,000.

CHANGE IN PRICE OF BRITISH WOOL

Government Is Asked to Concede Increase Over Last Year on the Ground of Higher Cost for Feeding Material and Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England (May 10)—The Central Advisory Committee on Wool Purchase for England and Wales has recently met for the discussion of the schedule of prices for the purchase of this year's clip, which was finally agreed to. The agricultural members made a further attempt to induce the government to concede an increase on the prices of last year. They drew attention to the large increase in the cost of feeding material and labor, and contended that even if the prices of last year's schedule were adequate when fixed, the subsequent rise in wages due to the action of the Agricultural Wages Board, rendered them now totally inadequate.

Sir Arthur Goldfinch pointed out that in fixing the basis of prices the department had consulted the Board of Agriculture, and had given careful consideration to the increased prices of feeding stuffs, labor, etc., and were of opinion that 60 per cent increase on pre-war prices allowed the farmer a reasonable profit. The question was not one affecting the British clip only. British wool was only one-sixth of the War Office total wool purchases, and regard must be had to the moderate prices patriotically accepted by the colonial growers. He could hold out little hope of any increase on the 60 per cent basis. A similar reply has been given to the Irish farmers, and in Ireland the buying of the clip has already begun.

At a meeting of the Board of Control this week, Sir Charles Sykes, Director of Wool Textile Production, reported that 4,000,000 pounds of tops unclaimed in connection with the government program up to March 31, would be released for distribution to the civilian trade. This will not amount to a great deal, spread over the whole trade—rather less than a fortnight's consumption on the basis of the last rationing period—but any addition to supplies is welcome at the present. A long discussion took place on the position of the woolen and worsted trade under the new Military Service Order canceling the protection from military service hitherto given to a large number of men on occupational grounds, and it was agreed with a representative of the Ministry of National Service present that, with regard to sections of the industry for which man-power and production committees exist—namely, Yorkshire, Scotland and the flannel and hosiery trades—the National Service Department would obtain the advice of these committees, and that in the case of Yorkshire, in order to secure rapidity of dealing with the large number of cases involved, the committee should set up small sub-committees relating specifically to the various sections of the industry to act in any advisory capacity to the Textile Advised of the region.

The representative of the Ministry of National Service (Mr. F. H. McLeod) made it clear that the ministry was well aware of the need for avoiding, as far as possible, unemployment in the industry, and he promised that most careful consideration should be given in all cases where the calling up of a man might have the effect of displacing other labor. The urgency of the need of recruits for the army, however, made it imperative that men should be obtained, and for his own part, he thought that the present state of the industry and the position with regard to military wool textile supplies gave good grounds for belief that additional men could be quickly obtained. He stated also that it was within the powers of the regional director, in cases where there was a possibility of unemployment being caused by the calling up of a man, to cause the calling-up notice to be suspended pending inquiry. Mr. McLeod further stated that at a time like the present, when the best use of labor and maximum production were essential, the Ministry of National Service could not view with approval any arrangements for organized short time, and the present restriction of working hours to fifty per week came definitely within that category. It was agreed that the question of removing the present restrictions on working hours should be discussed at the next meeting of the board.

This conflict of views between the Ministry of National Service and the War Office Wool Department is important, and it will be interesting to see what comes of it. The restriction of hours was imposed on the trade for the purpose of reducing the consumption of wool, and it will scarcely be possible to revert to full-time running without providing additional supplies of wool, although it will not be necessary that the full normal consumption should be restored, as considerable economies can be effected by spinning to finer counts and the use of substitutes.

Two more banks admitted NEW YORK, N. Y.—The International Nickel report for the year ended March 31 shows:

1918 1917
Total income \$15,181,500 \$16,973,608
Net income 15,071,477 15,549,716

1918 1917
Prof. dividends 10,129,988 13,557,978
Common dividends 7,530,223 10,043,034
Surplus 2,065,004 2,982,910

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INTERNATIONAL NICKEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The International Nickel

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EDUCATIONAL

DEMOCRACY AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Workers Educational Association Links Trade Unionism With Culture—Meredith Atkinson Director of Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Victorian educationalists and intelligent leaders of trade unionists have watched the rapid growth of the Workers Educational Association in New South Wales with deep regret that the movement was not making the same advancement in this State. The fact that the knowledge and enthusiasm of Prof. Meredith Atkinson, M.A., had largely accounted for the balance in favor of New South Wales has added to the genuine pleasure which was felt at the announcement that Professor Atkinson had been appointed director of tutorial classes at the Melbourne University.

Professor Atkinson has been heartily welcomed and the fear that his advocacy of conscription while in New South Wales might cause prejudice among Victorian labor circles, has not been justified. A distinguished graduate of Oxford University, Professor Atkinson came to Australia four years ago to introduce, under the title, the Workers Educational Association, the English movement for leavening the workers with the broadest and best university thought in economics and good citizenship. Under this scheme tutorial classes are formed, each consisting of 20 to 30 students, with a university expert in charge. The class chooses its own subject, has its own good box of books on the subject chosen, freely discusses all angles, writes its essays, and learns to think. These classes are held at the university, or in halls, or wherever there is a suitable locality, and as the work is generally done at night the workingman has every opportunity to attend. No particular school of thought, or doctrine of economics, or social creed is impressed on the members of the tutorial classes, but sound bases for building are understood and a mass of mental debris is gradually jettisoned.

In New South Wales there are more than 1000 eager students taking three-year courses in economic and other subjects, and the grants made by state governments and by New Zealand reach a total of £10,000, or more than the amount spent in the United Kingdom. In Professor Atkinson's words, the "new kind of people's university" is proving itself in line with the requirements of Australian democracy, and is helping to answer the reaching out for clearer understanding which has followed the industrial and other upheavals in the Commonwealth. On this point the new director of tutorial classes says:

"Australia has the opportunity of history. It is the brightest and most hopeful country in the world. The average intelligence here is higher than that of any other people I know, but we are only at the beginning of our real development. We must learn to measure Australia's achievements, not by what has been done, great as it may be, but by what we might do with such magnificent opportunities. With knowledge and a right public spirit she will become the greatest of all nations if she measures greatness not by abounding wealth or teeming population, but by the true standards of progress—namely, the contributions she can make to the elevation of civilization to the plane where war and all the evils which beset humanity can no longer exist."

Commenting on the results achieved by the Workers Educational Association, Professor Atkinson declares: "The work turned out, especially in the essays, mostly by men and women who have not had any preliminary training, shows remarkable results. We have proved that what the people lack is not intelligence, as some pessimists declare, but expression and articulation, the trained mind and humane attitude that enable them as citizens. Many thousand of young Australians are groping for light and knowledge on Australian problems. While we do not pretend to give sole direction to these undercurrents of thought, I am confident that it will fall to us, more than any other movement to give articulation and form to the vague gropings now evident everywhere."

Professor Atkinson believes that the people of the Commonwealth are ready for an immense advance in economic and political thought. He is laying foundations for a purely Australian literature on the special social and economic problems of this young continent. Fifteen studies in Australian economics and politics, each chapter written by a distinguished professor or political authority, will be published at the end of this year, with Professor Atkinson as editor.

Americans are thoroughly familiar with the ideals aimed at by the Workers Educational Association, the university extension classes having much the same aims but without the same frank discussion. Once the student has learned to assay intelligently any theory which claims his attention as a truth, he is ready to form those convictions which will stand the test. "To make the mind of the student a true testing ground for ideas" is the ambition of the director, as reported by the Herald, Melbourne.

Replying to those who welcomed him at the university, Professor Atkinson did not hesitate to emphasize his conviction that man's higher needs were those of the spirit. With such a clear recognition of the essential thing in true education by the head of the Workers Educational Association

it is not surprising that the movement has shown such sturdy growth.

"I feel sure that after the war," said the new director for Victoria, "there will be more than one nation seeking to follow the hard, bright efficiency of the Germans. This is not the ideal for which so many have fought. While education for wealth production is essential, technical training is but the dry bones, not the spirit of education. Man is not a mere producing and consuming animal. His higher needs are those of the spirit. 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God . . . and all these things shall be added unto you.' How true of education. Seek first to lay the foundations of character and truth and the material utilities will not be neglected. For the making of good citizens the cultivation of literary, historical, and sociological studies is absolutely essential. Such a war as that of today would be impossible in a world-wide atmosphere of idealism developed by attention to the humanities. . . . Knowledge is a true unity, and must not be cut up into watertight compartments. Truth resides not in one branch of knowledge but in the complete universe of knowledge. The W. E. A. stands boldly for that conception of higher education which places enlightened citizenship in the fire front of the world's needs. Knowledge and common study bring fellowship; the brotherhood of knowledge and social service is to be found wherever the W. E. A. is established."

LORD RONALDSHAY ON EDUCATION IN INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal, presided a short while since at the convocation of the University of Calcutta, of which he is rector, and gave expression to certain views which he had been led to form with reference to educational methods in Indian colleges.

"The first fundamental fact that stares one in the face," he said, "is that in India all higher education is imparted in a language which is not the student's mother tongue. I am not going to enter into the well-worn controversy as to whether university teaching should be in the vernacular, or in English; so far as that goes, I take things as I find them; and, assuming that the medium for imparting western knowledge must be the English language, I made early inquiries as to what steps were taken to give the Indian boy a sound working knowledge of the English tongue. The general tenor of the replies which I received to my inquiries was that English is the worst taught subject in our secondary schools.

"Having progressed so far with my inquiries," proceeded His Excellency, "I was naturally interested to learn how the universities themselves set to work to solve the truly formidable problem with which they were confronted—the problem, namely, of giving their students a sufficient familiarity with the English language, as normally spoken, to enable them to follow intelligently such lectures as they might attend, and further to enable them to think in English without having first of all to go through the process of mentally translating it into the vernacular. The reply to my inquiries on this point was generally to the effect that English literature had been made a compulsory subject in the curricula for their degree. I confess that I was a little surprised. If I had been told that English had been made a compulsory subject I should have regarded the course taken as the natural and normal one. But why, I asked myself, teach English as we teach dead languages? Lern und Lesebuch."

CHICAGO, III.—The continued teaching of German in the elementary and high schools of Chicago, whenever there is sufficient demand for it, has drawn a sharp criticism from the Masonic Chronicler of this city, the last in fact of a number of comments from this source and others on the teaching of German in the Chicago public schools. Under the caption, "Eliminate German from the Schools," the Masonic Chronicler says in part:

"A federal jury recently returned 18 indictments charging violation of the Espionage Act, and in its report the jury also submitted a set of resolutions that should cause all thinking Americans to give this matter serious consideration. After listening to the testimony and statements of the men indicted, the jury passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, atrocities, and beastly methods of warfare have been introduced and are being practiced by the Central Powers, making them enemies of civilization; and

"Whereas, an important part of this system is an extended spy activity and destructive propaganda largely for the consumption of citizens of German birth, and newspapers published in the German language have been used for such cunning agitation, be it

"Resolved, That legislation be enacted prohibiting the public sale of all enemy-language newspapers."

"The members of this federal grand jury are entitled to the thanks of all American citizens.

"Contrast the action of these jurors with that of the Chicago Board of Education and the superintendent of schools.

"Speaking English in public places in Germany is prohibited. The automatic government of Germany knows the value of compelling all people in that country to speak German. It encounters no trouble with English, French, or American propagandists. It forces all to be German. Here is one instance where the people of the United States could emulate the Germans with profit."

Lord Ronaldshay gave another quotation from the same paper: "Consider briefly the various features which render 'Samson Agonistes' important (1) as a work of art, (2) as personal revelation."

"No doubt," he observed, "a consideration of 'Samson Agonistes' from these two points of view is of great interest for the man who wishes to specialize in literature; but again I ask—is this the kind of subject which is best calculated to give an Indian boy a sound knowledge of the English which he requires for the purposes of his daily work and life?"

The Governor also expressed his surprise to find that oriental philosophy was entirely omitted from the curriculum.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, CAL.—Examinations will be held for Rhodes Scholarships for students of colleges and universities in the United States at Oxford University, England, on Oct. 1 and 2, according to an announcement given out by the University of California.

Replying to those who welcomed him at the university, Professor Atkinson did not hesitate to emphasize his conviction that man's higher needs were those of the spirit. With such a clear recognition of the essential thing in true education by the head of the Workers Educational Association

STUDY OF GERMAN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Chicago Eliminates It From Lower Grades and Teaches It in Higher Grades Only as Lessening Demand Warrants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, III.—The teaching of German in Chicago's public schools was discussed recently by Peter A. Mortenson, assistant superintendent of schools, with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. German has been eliminated, together with other foreign languages, from the fifth and sixth grades of the elementary schools. In the seventh and eighth grades of the high schools it is offered as before the war, whenever there is a sufficient demand for it.

In the grades, it is estimated, no more than 10 per cent of the pupils taking German before the war are now studying it. In the high schools the German student number probably less than 25 per cent of what they were two years ago.

"German is still being taught in 20 centers in the day schools," said Mr. Mortenson, "being offered in the seventh and eighth grades when there is sufficient call for it. French and Spanish are given on the same basis. There are about as many pupils studying German in the elementary schools as are taking French or Spanish. Their number is smaller than it used to be, and the study is just naturally dying out."

"German is still being taught in the high schools whenever a sufficient number of pupils apply for it. It is an elective course. Parents practically determine whether it shall be taught, because it is offered on sufficient request. It is given in most of the high schools. We provide for teaching any subject on sufficient demand. We have provided for classes in Swedish in one school, Norwegian in another, and Hebrew in still another high school. "German was also formerly taught in the fifth and sixth grades of the public schools, but now only in the seventh and eighth. The city is largely German and at one time there was a considerable demand for German in the elementary grades. The entire elimination of foreign language study in the fifth and sixth grades went into effect last September."

Speaking of the German now being taught, Mr. Mortenson observed: "Pupils who have studied a subject for a time dislike to drop it because of the loss of credits and the necessity of reorganizing their course of study. Few classes now begin the study of German."

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out danger of transmitting, at the same time, to the students' thought some of the German ideas. In fact, many of the text-books on European history, it is said, lose no opportunity to laud German achievements and actions unduly or to pass lightly over the misdeeds of that country, while they magnify what are regarded as the errors of Great Britain.

The election of the study of the German language is rapidly diminishing. In one high school in San Francisco, for example, where more than 100 pupils formerly studied German, there are now not more than nine. In fact, according to Superintendent Alfred Roncovier, the question is rapidly settling itself in San Francisco by the voluntary elimination of the study by the students themselves.

This process of voluntary elimination by students will doubtless be hastened by the action of the University of California in no longer requiring matriculation credits in the German language and literature for admission to any of its departments, schools, or

colleges.

While no public action has been taken in regard to the practice of teaching German in private classes in the public school buildings in San Francisco, out of school hours, it is said that the number of these students is also being notably reduced.

Among the books in use in the San Francisco schools that, it is claimed, contain objectionable matter is Mosher's "Willkommen in Deutschland." This book, it is said, has never been authorized for use in the schools and one seems to know how it gained entrance. Another book containing matter to which objection is made, and which is said to illustrate well the method by which it has been sought to spread German propaganda through the public schools is, "Writing and Speaking German," by Paul R. Pope. This book, published in 1912, contains the following paragraph: "Although the German Emperor is a soldier through and through, it would be a mistake to consider him a monarch anxious for war. On the contrary he seeks with all his might to preserve the German people from the horrors of war. The best proof of his peaceful disposition is the fact that Germany has had no war for forty years."

At another place this book says: "At the beginning of the Twentieth Century Germany still maintains its leading place in the field of art and science. Its laboratories and hospitals serve the other nations as models, its universities and conservatories are world-famed and are now attended by students from all parts of the world. . . . There is one field where no one would venture to deny the preeminence of Germany, the field of music."

Other books that have either been removed from the schools or have had certain passages eliminated are as follows: "Deutsch für Anfänger," "Jung Deutschland," by Anna T. Groenow; "Easy German Poetry"; "Quex and Quer"; and Mosher and Jeuner's "Lern und Lesebuch."

The teaching of German in the elementary schools of San Francisco will be discontinued at the close of the present term, in accordance with action taken by the Board of Education. The practice of allowing private instructors in German to make use of the public school buildings after school hours will also be discontinued.

Missouri Drops German

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—An honor roll has been established by the Missouri State Council of Defense for every school, church and organization in the State that will eliminate instruction in and the use of the German language.

In outlining the position of the State Educational Department, Uel W. Lamkin, state superintendent, announced:

"No foreign language should be taught in any elementary school of the State.

"The state superintendent will cooperate with school authorities in dropping German from high schools. He will give proper credit for work already done in the subject.

"No books which are antagonistic to the principles of our government or the ideals of democracy, or which glorify the principles of autocracy should be permitted to be used as textbooks in any school room.

"No person should be allowed to teach regularly in any grade in any school in this country unless such person is a loyal citizen, native born or naturalized, of the United States."

California Teacher Dropped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, CAL.—Hermann Julius Weber, associate professor of German in the University of California, has been dismissed from the faculty, the reason given being his unsatisfactory attitude toward the war and present international conditions. Dr. Weber holds a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Harvard University and has been attached to the University of California for four or five years. He is an American citizen.

Hawaii Closes German School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

HONOLULU, Hawaii—At the request of the department of public instruction, the German private school at Lihue, Kauai, run by Mrs. Dora Isenberg, will be discontinued at the end of the school year in June. The recommendation as to the closing of the school was made by the Hawaiian Vigilance Corps. One of the teachers at the institution is Fräulein Maria Heuer, an alien enemy, who resigned from the faculty of the College of Hawaii after it had been charged that she possessed pro-German tendencies.

CENTRAL SCHOOLS' SPHERE IN LONDON

Specialized Work Fits Pupils on Leaving Them to Step Into Higher Positions Than Those Finishing Ordinary Schools

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England—What are the Central Schools of London? Who are the scholars that use them? What do they teach? How did they come into existence?

In a vague way the public is aware that the now extinct London School Board made provision for carrying on the schooling of the best pupils under its care to a point caused by

old-fashioned people to shake their heads, and declare that the board was going beyond its province. Legally that was so, and a famous decision of the High Court (the Cockerton judgment) given in the very last days of the Nineteenth Century, put an end to that highly beneficial work on the ground that it infringed an act of Parliament from which the London School Board derived its powers.

There was no longer a possibility of extending the teaching begun in the primary schools into the region of secondary education in connection with the department of science and art.

For the clever boys and girls of London's working folk this was a heavy blow.

The passing of the Education Act of 1902-

THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Constitution Square, Athens

The central meeting place in Athens is Constitution Square. The Royal Palace occupies the upper end of the square; the principal hotels are there, and the chief shopping street of Athens opens out of it. There is something distinctly French in the appearance of the tall white houses of modern Athens, though the pepper trees and the brilliancy of the sunshine, as well as the dress and appearance of some of the inhabitants, show that, although in Europe, one is well on the way to the East. During the summer

the inhabitants of Athens assemble till all hours of the night under the electric light in Constitution Square. And at any time in the year one would be sure of seeing a very varied assemblage round about the trees in the square.

A few of the erzones of the King's body guards in their white fustanellas, embroidered waistcoats, tasseled caps and tufted peaked shoes, are generally to be seen strolling about and they supply an element of picturesqueness

to the scene. A countryman in a modified edition of the same dress, Albanian in its origin, strolls through the square, perhaps, providing an odd contrast to the extremely correct and modish attire of the men and women of the Athenian well-to-do classes, or possibly a dignified Cretan would be there in the high white boots and breeches, white shirt and elaborate belt of the islander's dress. Round the big hotels are, usually, sponge sellers, and other vendors of strange wares. But always, behind the shift-

ing, varying crowds and the tall French-looking white buildings, rise the great mass of Hymettus, the sharp peak of Lycabettus and, away to one side, that small hill with its steep cliffs crowned with the solemn columns of the Parthenon, the Acropolis of Athens towering up above the modern town, a constant reminder of all that spot has stood for in the history of the world.

"Athens, the eye of Greece
Mother of arts and eloquence."

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MONITOR

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A Contemporary Criticism of Meredith

No critic has written of Meredith with greater insight than James Thomson, the author of "The City of Dreadful Night." J. A. Hammerton says in his life of the novelist.

"George Meredith," Thomson wrote in the seventies, "stands among our living novelists much as Robert Browning until of late years stood among our living poets, quite unappreciated by the general public, ranked with the very highest by a select few.... The causes of his unpopularity are obvious enough, and he himself, as he more than once lets us know, is thoroughly aware of them."

Not only does he appeal to the conscience residing in thoughtfulness, he makes heavy and frequent demands on the active imagination—monstrous attempts at extortions which both the languid and the sentimental novel reader bitterly resents, and which, indeed, if they grew common with authors (luckily there is not the slightest fear of that!), would soon plunge the circulating library into bankruptcy."

Charles Dickens, who coincided at all points with the vulgar taste as exactly as two triangles of the fourth proposition of the first book of "Euclid" with one another, carried to perfection the Low Dutch or exhaustive style of description, which may be termed artistic painting reduced to artful padding; minutely cataloguing all the details, with some exaggeration or distortion, humorous or pa-

thetic, of each to make them more memorable, so that every item can be checked and verified as in an auctioneer's inventory, which is satisfactory to a businesslike people. George Eliot, with incomparably higher art, paints rich and solid pictures that fill the eyes and dwell in the mind. But George Meredith seldom does this, either in the realm of nature or in that of humanity, though the achievement is well within his power, as none of our readers can doubt who studied, being fit to study, those magnificent selections from his "Victoria" in the "Secularist" (No. 10, March 4).

entitled "Portrait of Mazzini" and "Mazzini in Italy." He loves to suggest by flying touches rather than slowly elaborate. To those who are quick to follow his suggestions he gives in a few winged words the very spirit of a scene, the inmost secret of a mood or passion, as no other living writer I am acquainted with can."

"If his personages are not portayed at full length, they are clear and living in his mind's eye, as we

discern by the exquisitely appropriate gesture or attitude or look in vivid moments; and they are characterized by an image or a phrase, as when we are told that the profile of Beauchamp suggests an arrowhead in the up-right";... And as with the outward

so with the interior nature of his personages. Marvelous flashes of insight reveal some of their profoundest secrets, detect the mainsprings and

trace the movements of their most complete workings, and from such data you must complete the characters, as from certain leading points a mathematician defines a curve. So with his conversations.

"The speeches do not follow one another mechanically adjusted like a smooth pavement for easy walking; they leap and break, resolute and resurgent, like running foam-crested seas, impelled and repelled and crossed by undercurrents and great tides and broad breezes; in their restless agitations you must divine the immense life abounding beneath and around and above them."

"Moreover, he delights in elaborate analysis of abstruse problems, whose solutions when reached are scarcely less difficult to ordinary apprehension

than are the problems themselves;

discriminating countless shades where the common eye sees but one gloom or glare, pursuing countless distinct movements where the common eye sees only a whirling perplexity. As if these heavy disqualifications were not enough, as if he were not sufficiently offensive in being original, he dares also to be wayward and willful, not theatrically or overweeningly like Charles Reade, but freakishly and humoristically, to the open-eyed disgust of our prim public. Lastly, his plots are too carelessly spun to catch our summer flies, showing here great gaps and there a pendent entanglement; while his catastrophes are wont to outrage that most facile justice of romance which condemns all rogues to poverty and wretchedness, and around and above them."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1918

EDITORIALS

Male and Female Created He Them

It is difficult to see how a war for Principle can come to a satisfactory end while so much that is a matter of Principle is not yet settled. The defeat of autocracy in the field will not necessarily mean the defeat of autocracy *qua* autocracy. That is to say, unless the force of democracy is successful in other quarters than against the military *Verhgericht* in Berlin, the victory will be incomplete, and will remain to be consummated in other ways. It is impossible to fight in Principle for Principle in compartments. In other words it is not possible to deny Principle in one respect, and to claim the protection of Principle in another respect. You cannot, for instance, claim civil liberty for mankind against the German menace, and forbid medical liberty to mankind in the name of medical practice. Medical practice is at the best experimental; and the slightest knowledge of the history of medicine is sufficient to prove to anybody that doctors have insisted in the past on remedies now discarded as futile and ridiculous, with the same vehemence with which they insist today on the advantages of vaccination and the latest development of serums. Nor is it possible that a battle can be fought in the name of morality while the attempt is made to continue the subjection of mankind to the abominable temptation of alcohol, when the strongest argument that can be advanced for the continuation of such temptation is that of the profit of individuals or the material appetites of a majority.

There are, of course, other forms of autocracy which will have to go, but which there is not room here to mention. There is one, however, so absolutely undeniable, that it seems impossible that a perfect victory can crown the arms of any nation which supports it. This particular form of autocracy is that which denies the right of equal suffrage to a majority of the population. Female suffrage is, indeed, so entirely a question of Principle that it is difficult to see how any human being can be fighting for the freedom of mankind from the threat of German domination, and yet persistently defend the political domination of one sex by the other. Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom have set the Allies the example in this question, which before long must, in one form or another, be submitted to and decided upon by the Congress of the United States. It is said that there is an inclination upon the part of the present Congress to avoid a decision of a federal amendment until after the autumnal elections. If such an idea exists in the mind of a single member of Congress it would not only be a counsel of cowardice, but an admission of moral spinelessness which would spell defeat either in the elections or in any future phase of a political career. The era is an era of tremendous moral and political demand, and the future is entirely with the man who is not afraid to tell the boatman, in the roughest sea, that he carries Cesar and his fortunes.

Now the fortunes of Cesar, if Cesar is to be successful today, must be like Cesar's wife, above suspicion. Otherwise the aspiring Cesar may discover that he represents not the founder of the dynasty, but those later holders to the title who possessed the weaknesses without the greatness of the famous soldier. Everybody knows, for instance, that it is possible to point to innumerable shortcomings in the female voter which might be held as disabilities sufficient to render the bestowal of the franchise undesirable. Unquestionably members of Congress have been pompously lectured, and have had the sex war carried into their ranks with an almost pitiable display of feminine rancor. But it must not be forgotten that if the male voter had to prove his moral, intellectual, and social fitness to exercise the franchise, the labors of the election clerks at the next ballot would be considerably reduced. Members of Congress must be big enough to rise superior to all that is petty and all that is irritating in the mentality of the exponents of equal suffrage; and this for the simple reason that if they fail in this, they put themselves in the very category of disability to which they consign those exponents. It is never safe to judge a cause by the noisiest or most dogmatic of its representatives. But even if, in the present case, it were possible to do this, it would leave entirely untouched the whole question of Principle, and beg the question by the impossible argument that the man is more fit to be a voter than the woman.

No doubt there are some men who are far more fit to exercise the franchise than some women, but equally certainly there are innumerable women who are immeasurably more fit to exercise the franchise than innumerable men. As for the sex war, that is the most pitiable expression of self-sufficiency and rancor that can be imagined. And there is no chance whatever of a few unbalanced mentalities ever succeeding in leavening the whole national lump of intellectual and moral robustness. The franchise has never been refused to men because drunkenness has been more pronounced amongst men than amongst women, or even because men have, as a rule, succeeded in being more irreligious than women. These details have really nothing whatever to do with the question. The question is supremely a question of Principle. But if, at the present moment, Congress were in search of a side issue to decide the matter, it would have an overwhelming reason for female suffrage provided for it in the necessity for counterbalancing what has been termed the alien vote, in the immediate future, as against what is termed the pure American vote. The hyphen should never have been an element in the question, and never would have been an element, had not the representatives of the hyphen, in so many cases, frankly and unmistakably declared their position in the past. The result has, unquestionably, been most unfair to numbers of what is called the hyphen tribe, but in the face of all the arson and treachery which has been traced to the hyphen, it can

scarcely be wondered that certain prejudice has been allowed to intervene. As a result one of the strong reasons for extending the franchise to women is today openly proclaimed in the fact that an overwhelming number of the new electors would be absolutely American in sentiment. Frankly such an argument is not a question of Principle, but when a question of Principle is rejected in favor of side issues, so important a side issue is entitled at least to be permitted to become articulate.

No matter, however, what arguments may be used, ultimately the question must come back to a question of Principle. "Man," Rousseau declared, in the opening words of "Le Contrat Social," "is born free, and everywhere he is in chains." Now every person knows that it is possible to drive the proverbial coach and horses through every word of that statement. The one thing man is not, when he is born, is free. Yet there is no mistaking Rousseau's meaning, which was to set forth a great theory of social equality and liberty which, to do the writer justice, he succeeded in demolishing before he was through his volume. Rousseau's ideal was, however, accepted in its true sense in the drafting of the Declaration of American Independence. Therefore, unless Congress is prepared to declare that man, in Rousseau's phrase, meant the male and not the female sex, the delay in granting the extension of the franchise is a denial of the very theory of that Declaration. It may have been that upwards of a hundred years ago the human vision was more contracted than it is today, and more contracted with a greater excuse. That is an interesting academic question which might be argued. But the fact remains that, in the broad sense which Rousseau must have had in mind, and which the framers of the Declaration must equally have had in mind, man means mankind, and, therefore, to go on maintaining that the franchise should be confined to men is to outrage the obvious intention of the words, which have been quoted as a bulwark of liberty from the day they were first written in the year 1762.

The Italian Profiteers

THE so-called cotton and silk scandals in Italy, now being investigated by the Italian Government, have a greater bearing upon the war than would at first be supposed. Cotton was vitally necessary to the Germans in the manufacture of explosives, and silk for the construction of aeroplanes, and the Italian Government has practically admitted that these commodities have reached Germany from Italy in large quantities, through a system of smuggling by way of Switzerland. The war would undoubtedly have been shortened had it been possible to maintain an absolute blockade of the Central Empires. But the sea blockade could be rendered efficient only up to certain well-understood limits. There were the constant risks of treading on the rights and sensibilities of neutrals, and the need of conciliating potential friends, if they were not to be made prospective enemies. The blockade could not surmount the difficulties of frontiers contiguous to Germany or Austria; nor certain existing economic treaties with the Central Empires upon which neutrals depended more or less for their subsistence. Before the great war only a very small quantity of cotton was exported from Italy to Switzerland, and the large demand which the latter made, after the outbreak of hostilities, for cotton and cotton goods, plainly indicated that the goods were either exported to Germany or took the place of Switzerland's own productions already sold to the Central Powers. It is alleged that an enemy organization, acting under a false Italian name, has been concerned in the smuggling, and that some of the commodities handled have been dispatched to Spain, which has been turned into a sort of warehouse for the benefit of Germany after the war.

It is lamentable indeed that, while the ships of the Entente, including Italy's, were performing their ceaseless vigil on the high seas, this gaping loophole should have been possible. Owing to it Germany, in spite of every possible precaution taken by the Allies, was still able to clothe her soldiers and her civil populations, and to prepare her explosives with commodities from the countries of the Allies themselves. Owing to it, there was a useless human waste on the battle fields which could no doubt have been prevented had these betrayals of the great cause of humanity by sordid profiteers been adequately controlled from the start. Had Italy been able to make her arrests before the eleventh hour, the world might have been spared the sordid confessions avenant bankers financing these illicit concerns and Italian commercial organizations engaged in the nefarious smuggling and increasing their capital enormously. There is no doubt, of course, that Italy has been hard put to it since the beginning of the war. She was at first, practically, the commercial vassal of Germany, who had financed most of her great undertakings. She has had to carry on a double struggle, one against the enemy's armies on the frontiers, and one within the lines in order to shake herself free from industrial and economic Germanization. In the almost intolerable defeat which she recently sustained, Germany's industrial organization probably played as great a part as did her disorganizing propaganda and the sword of von Hindenburg. Without this organization, Germany, deprived of raw products, would have found the sword of von Hindenburg of little more use than the tin sword of a child. The blockade would have been real rather than theoretic.

What Italy should do with her recalcitrants can well be left to her. In this war, waged for the ideals of humanity, one cannot but believe that Italy was never more worthy of our faith or hope than she is now. Her men are making the supreme sacrifice in thousands, and the betrayal of the great cause by a few greedy profiteers, whether they be found on the plains of Lombardy or in the great manufacturing centers of the United States, cannot turn Italy, or the other allied nations, from the path of freedom which they have chosen.

A Panoramic Highway

IMPRESSIVE as well as beautiful in conception is the proposal to make the Pacific Highway, designed to stretch uninterruptedly from British Columbia to Mexico, a con-

tinuous botanical garden, expressing in its parts, for the benefit of the tourist, through vegetation along the way, the species of trees, shrubs, and foliage and flowering plants indigenous to the respective latitudes.

The construction of the great Pacific Coast international road was planned previous to the outbreak of the war, and was well in hand, many of its links having been completed, before the United States entered the conflict. Naturally, both in the United States and in Canada, there has been in these recent times a great cutting of expenditure on non-essential construction, and the tourist road between British Columbia and Mexico, like many other scenic highways in both countries, has been allowed to wait upon the return of peace. The movement recently set on foot in Santa Barbara, Cal., looking to the beautifying of the Pacific Highway by the World's Botanical Garden Association, is not intended to break in upon the war conservation program, but, rather, to prepare for the resumption of a useful activity on the return of peace.

Santa Barbara appears to be regarded as a most favorable site for the establishment of a great nursery for the cultivation and supply of plants that will be necessary to the carrying out of the scheme. Of course, the trees, shrubs, and plants that are peculiar to the north will be gathered from British Columbia, and perhaps from Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and Northern California.

The foresight of those who have taken the initial steps by establishing botanical gardens at Santa Barbara is highly commendable. There will be, from this time on, systematized experimentation with plants that are found growing naturally, or have been transplanted, in the mountains and foothills, and along the shore line, so that, when the time is ripe for proceeding with the main undertaking, the work of beautifying the highway may be carried on intelligently.

In the ascent of a mountain, the observant traveler is able to note, and is always interested in noting, the gradual changes in vegetation due to greater altitude. The differences to be seen with every additional 500 feet are very pronounced. From the vigorous and symmetrical oak, elm, maple, or willow of the valley, there is a marked and speedy transition to the pine, mulberry, and fir, among which there soon appear evidences of less development in the larger timber, until vegetation declines to mere scrub, and finally disappears. A highly pleasing panorama will be afforded by the Pacific Highway, which, without being at any point abrupt, may, in a most attractive and interesting manner, reflect the wide variety of vegetation to be found, along comparatively level stretches, between the districts called semi-arctic and those called semi-tropical.

The Knitter

TODAY most people seem to be knitting, or to have a knowledge of the process, or to know people who knit. Nor is the art confined to the gentle sex. Even the boy who used to scorn knitting as effeminate foolishness, in many instances takes lessons from his sister, or his mother, or the girl next door; the soldier is learning to knit, taught by the nurse, and paterfamilias learns from his wife. No one, in fact, is so dull as not to know, or profess to know, something about the mysterious processes of casting on, or casting off, of slipping a stitch or purling, or seaming, or riling.

The war knitter cropped up in England soon after hostilities were declared. There was a demand for all kinds of woolen comforts for the men at the front, or who were going to the front. There was an inordinate need of woolen socks and stockings, scarfs and mittens, Balaclava helmets and gloves. Every woman who could knit, or thought she could, got out her needles, and plied the humble calling. The run on the wool supplies became extraordinary until the wool, the superior kind that had been termed Berlin wool by the peculiar irony of circumstances, began to give out, and, as with other commodities demanded by the exigencies of the war, substitutes had to be found. The output of garments was enormous, and they were in many cases, oddly fashioned as to workmanship. Soldiers, marching with their regiments through the streets, were likely to have thrust upon them, by well-intentioned matrons and young women, socks and mittens which were fearfully and wonderfully made. Some of the mittens might impartially fit a gunstock or a soldier's hand; others, possibly with sundry adaptations, were not unsuited to the purpose of a woolen helmet, when perhaps they were designed with the best intentions for a human foot.

The supplies of knitted goods have continued year after year, and today, in the English-speaking countries, all the woolen yarn apparently finds its way into the enormous knitting bags of womankind, to emerge shortly as comfortable garments for the fighting man. The busy fingers of womanhood have never seemed to tire of plying the needles. No matter the hour of the day or the evening, no matter the convenience or inconvenience of the spot, women of all ages and callings are always diligently bent upon the endless task of making a row of loops, and then more rows of loops, in the simple process of building up a solid fabric from yarn. The knitters work in the street cars, and en promenade, in the trains, at social gatherings, at afternoon visits, in the theater and the concert hall; they click the needles in the lounge of the hotels, in civic and national processions, and even at their meals.

For centuries, efforts have been made to rest these ever busy fingers by the invention of a hand knitting machine, but without success. There was the invention,

Lee! He proceeded to knit before his august visitor, only to call forth from her, so the story goes, an expression of disappointment because the product was a coarse worsted stocking instead of fine silk hose!

The knitter, one suspects, is incorrigibly unprogressive. All the knitting machines in all the world have failed to remove that supremely supercilious contempt which she cherishes for the machine-made article. Preserving a more or less open mind toward the methods employed in her craft, she shows no such attitude toward the question of the hand versus the machine. She will gladly knit in the German or the French fashion, or in any other fashion that will speed up the results, but she and her needles are inseparable. There is a solace about their use that is unsuspected, even, by the masculine devotee. And now that one begins to recall the circumstance, the knitter seems to be a confirmed institution in the world. One sees her in the Dutch pictures and on the Dutch landscapes. One remembers her by the English cottage door, and everywhere in the outdoors of France. Who, indeed, is not familiar with the quaint spectacle of the little white-capped peasant woman of Central or Southern France, sitting by the roadside and sedulously plying her needles as, surrounded by a group including a goat, some geese, and perhaps a calf, she also manages to tend her oddly assorted flock?

Notes and Comments

THIS is a fitting time to call attention to some verses which the German poet, Schiller, once wrote upon the theme of England's victory over the Spanish Armada. England, fighting for the liberties of Europe, is to Schiller a "race of heroes," a "blessed isle," "Paradise of freedom," and the "last rock bastion against oppression," in fact "der Menschenwürde starker Schirm." A poem which characterizes John Bull as the "strong protector of the honor of mankind" must be a little awkward for the authors of Frightfulness and Pan-Germanism to explain away. Anyhow, the fine opportunity for the world to know what the modern Germans think about Schiller, by dropping the poem over the western front from allied aeroplanes, should not be allowed to go unutilized.

IN TOLEDO, O., they have a "war chest" plan that has grown all-embracing enough to care for donations to practically everything, from the war relief work of the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. down to the private charities which, in peace times, depend on sectarian or public subscriptions for support. This might almost seem to warrant the expectation that, in time, "war chests" will cover even the cost of street repairs and the upkeep of public buildings, doing away with all the inconveniences of regular taxation and letting the people tax each other.

HERE and there, among civilized and sympathetic peoples, somebody is constantly seeing a chance to save Russia. It is safe to say that most of those who see such chances are sincere, and that many of the chances they see are excellent. The results might be equal to expectations if Russia could be prevented from seeing the chances at about the same time, and upsetting them.

IF ONE were to judge by appearances, and appearances are sometimes trustworthy, whatever difficulty the Lord Mayor of Dublin may experience in getting a passport to America, he will find, should he finally succeed, and make use of the document, no difficulty at all in getting a passport back. The United States was never less in a mood for nonsense than it is today.

ON ST. GEORGE'S DAY, 1918, the British soldier for the first time was given official sanction for wearing a rose, or a small flag in his cap. The regulation which forbids the soldier adding any adornment to his uniform has at last been modified, so that the permission given the Irish regiments by Queen Victoria, during the South African War, to wear a sprig of shamrock in their caps, is now extended to the wearing of the rose of England by the British soldier. There have been special concessions before the present time, the Lancashire regiment, for instance, being allowed to wear roses on Minden Day. The Admiralty has been a year ahead of the War Office in giving the necessary permission for the wearing of the rose by Jack Tar on St. George's Day.

"MY HUSBAND writes me he is two soldiers instead of one, when he gets home letters." Thus writes a woman reader of The Christian Science Monitor, in a letter urging that something be done to help get American mail delivered and forwarded to American soldiers more promptly. This reminds us of a holiday box that was forwarded from the Boston district on the ship that carried a large consignment of such matter on December 9, 1917, and was not received by the soldier to whom it was addressed until April 15, 1918. The woman reader mentioned above complains because letters written on February 22 were not delivered in the trenches until April 21. Soldiers' letters from France now and then betoken depression; surely the best way of overcoming that sort of thing is to facilitate the transmission of letters from home. And if a mere letter can make "two soldiers instead of one," this would appear to be one of the simplest and readiest means of augmenting the fighting strength of the American Expeditionary Force in France.

IF IT were not the case that the great majority of people have faith in other people, most people who plant would sow only seed of their own raising. As matters stand, people, as a rule, buy seed in envelopes bearing lithographs of things such as have never been raised in any garden, from the days of Adam and Eve down to the present time, and feel repaid for the confidence they have displayed when anything at all comes up.

WE HAVE Middle-Africa, Middle-Europe, and probably, as far as German ambitions are concerned, we shall soon be hearing of a Middle-Asia. We used to hear, too, of something like a Middle-America, before the war.